
HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000
Reserve Fund \$10,000,000
Total Assets \$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
J. A. Macdonald, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. G. S. Mackie, Deputy Chairman.
Mr. H. H. Bell, Esq., Mr. T. E. Poon, Esq.,
Mr. H. C. Compton, Esq., Mr. T. H. Shaw, Esq.,
Mr. L. Lewis, Esq., Mr. J. P. Warren, Esq.,
Mr. A. H. K. Lee, Esq., Mr. J. P. Warren, Esq.,
Acting Chief Manager.
V. M. Graydon, Esq.

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BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST
BANK OF THE PACIFIC
BANK OF THE SOUTH SEAS
BANK OF THE TROPICS
BANK OF THE WEST INDIES
BANK OF THE WORLD

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of this Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. It is a limited liability company with a capital of \$1,000,000. The Bank is authorized to receive deposits from the public and to lend money on security.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY)
BANKERS.
Established 1854.
Head Office: 11 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
Branches: Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, America, and all parts of the world.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE: 95, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
Subscribed Capital: Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital: Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund: Frs. 10,000,000.00
Branches: Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, America, and all parts of the world.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1858.
Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 111,500,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, America, and all parts of the world.

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Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, America, and all parts of the world.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
Paid-up Capital \$20,000,000
Reserve Fund \$10,000,000
Total Assets \$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
J. A. Macdonald, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. G. S. Mackie, Deputy Chairman.
Mr. H. H. Bell, Esq., Mr. T. E. Poon, Esq.,
Mr. H. C. Compton, Esq., Mr. T. H. Shaw, Esq.,
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Mr. A. H. K. Lee, Esq., Mr. J. P. Warren, Esq.,
Acting Chief Manager.
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BANK OF THE TROPICS
BANK OF THE WEST INDIES
BANK OF THE WORLD

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

(Established 1917).
Authorized Capital \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000
Reserve Fund \$10,000,000
Total Assets \$30,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: SINGAPORE.
Branches: Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, America, and all parts of the world.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO)
HEAD OFFICE: Taipei, Formosa.
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1926.
Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund \$5,000,000
Total Assets \$10,000,000
Branches: Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, America, and all parts of the world.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.
Head Office: Hong Kong.
Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund \$5,000,000
Total Assets \$10,000,000
Branches: Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, America, and all parts of the world.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中
Reorganized October 26, 1923, under special charter of the National Government.
Authorized Capital \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000
Reserve Fund \$10,000,000
Total Assets \$30,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.
HONG KONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1858.
Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 111,500,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, America, and all parts of the world.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

STEEL PRODUCTION.

In March Highest for Year to Date.

BELOW HIGH LEVEL OF 1929.

Ottawa, Ont.—Production of steel in Canada during March was the highest for any month of the year to date. The output of steel ingots and direct steel castings aggregated 117,487 tons or 10 per cent. over the output of 105,512 tons in the preceding month. The tonnage was, however, 14 per cent. below the production of 137,158 tons in March of last year according to the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cumulative production for the first three months of 1930 was 339,299 tons, a decline of 9 per cent. in comparison with the 370,863 tons reported for the first quarter of 1929, which was the best first quarter tonnage reported since 1918 and exceeded by 23 per cent. the total of 301,378 tons made during the first three months of 1928.

The production of pig iron also increased over February but fell below the total produced in March of a year ago. The Bureau reports the March, 1930, output of coke pig iron as 72,532 tons, a slight increase over the 70,600 tons produced in the preceding month but 16 per cent. under the 86,176 tons reported for March, 1929. Cumulative production for the three months ending March at 230,261 tons was 14 per cent. under the total of 267,879 tons reported for the corresponding period of last year, which in turn was 29 per cent. over the 208,087 tons produced during the first quarter of 1928.

The daily rate of steel production for the 31-day month of March fell just under the average for the 28 days of February. While iron and steel production in Canada during the first quarter of 1930 fell 14 and 9 per cent. respectively, below the figures for the same period of 1929, the Bureau's statement shows that in both cases the output was well above the level in the first quarter of 1928. The daily output figures for March show that when the 31-day month is taken into consideration the average of steel production fell just below the daily average for the 28 days of February at 3,790 tons compared with 3,808 tons in the preceding month. Pig iron output at 2,341 tons daily in March fell 180 tons below the 2,521 tons in February.

FLOATING DEBT.

Monetary Control by Bank of England.

The monthly review of the Midland Bank contains an article dealing with the reduction in floating debt, in which it is stated that for many years past—indeed, probably ever since Government finance became a subject for careful consideration and intellectual dispute—the impression has prevailed that the portion of the national debt consisting of short-term obligations should be kept down to as low a figure as possible.

In the years immediately following the war the floating debt was drastically reduced, proceeds the article, but the trend in later years has also been steadily downward, so that the outstanding amount is now at a lower level than at any time since 1916. Whatever the merits of this policy of curtailment may be on general grounds, clearly its advisability in given circumstances is a matter of degree. A course which may have been eminently desirable when the floating debt stood at \$1,000 millions and a policy of monetary deflation was considered necessary may not be suitable to a time when the total stands at \$650 millions and deflation may very well prove the last straw—or the last but one—on many a British business camel's back. It is clearly necessary, therefore, to consider the effects in present conditions of a continuance of the policy of funding the floating debt—its effects, that is to say, not so much on Government finances, but on monetary conditions, particularly in relation to industry and trade.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 124, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.
BRANCHES: Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, America, and all parts of the world.

their relation to industry and trade.

It is relevant to inquire whether the continued curtailment of floating debt is likely to promote or hinder trade recovery. The question arises with special force because the policy we have mentioned exacts a price for its assumed benefits in the form of a normally higher interest charge. Only occasionally does floating debt cost more than funded debt.

Are we, then, likely to enjoy material benefits in return for the extra cost of funded debt, or is this additional charge only a relatively small part of the price to be paid for the pursuit of a supposed purist policy? Are trade and industry likely to benefit or to suffer from a drastic reduction or steadily continued curtailment of the floating debt?

Now let us follow the sequence through the money market of a heavy, non-seasonal reduction in Treasury bills. The first effect is a curtailment pro tanto of the total volume of bills coming forward for discount. On the other hand, no corresponding reduction takes place in the funds available for taking them up. In consequence discount rates fall, and the margin between open market rates and bank rate widens.

One result of this decline is a tendency for foreign-owned sterling funds to be disposed of in exchange for funds in other centres where higher rates are to be earned. In addition, London is resorted to for larger amounts of accommodation; more bank bills come to London for discount. It might perhaps be supposed that this secondary trend of bills towards London would offset the shrinkage in Treasury bills and the fall in discount rates. To an extent this is doubtless true, but bank and trade bills form the small proportion of the total bills floated so that full compensatory action against a heavy fall in Treasury bills would be unlikely.

Clearly, then, on the one hand foreigners tend to liquidate their loans to Britain in the shape of sterling bank deposits, while on the other hand, foreigners endeavour to borrow more from Britain by discounting bills. In this way severe pressure is placed on sterling exchange from both sides.

We have seen that the first result of the reduction in Treasury bills is to lower the open market discount rate and to render bank rate ineffective. This is a condition which the bank shortly seeks to remedy, in the time-honoured manner, by restricting credit. Sometimes the policy succeeds, that is to say, a comparatively small reduction in the available funds may counter-balance the shrinkage in the supply of bills.

If the shrinkage is severe, then credit restriction, on a scale which the bank considers practicable, cannot achieve the desired result. Money rates remain obstinately well below bank rate, and bank rate is reduced to conform to the cheaper money conditions. This is precisely what has been happening in the past few months.

The rejoicing which so regularly accompany cheaper money are in these circumstances sadly misplaced, for along with falling money rates has gone not abundance of credit, but actual credit restriction. We have, then, paradoxically enough, the strange combination of cheap money and restricted credit supplies—that is to say, low charges for the use of money in the money market, but actual scarcity of accommodation for industry and trade.

The Final Result.

The final result of drastic reduction of the floating debt is therefore much more serious than would appear at first sight. It is true that cheap money may give some benefit to industry, but the benefit is relatively small. Industry can bear a 5 per cent. bank rate far more easily than restricted credit supplies. Indeed, adequate credit supplies, instead, render it impossible for business activity to be maintained at a high level. In short continuous reduction of the floating debt leads, assuredly to monetary deflation.

At one time, having committed ourselves to restoration of the gold standard, this result might reasonably have been welcomed as an unpleasant but necessary part of the process. At the present time, in view of the relationship between commodity prices in Great Britain and in other countries, further deflation for this purpose is totally unnecessary. Indeed, in Great Britain's somewhat peculiar position it is nothing short of disastrous.

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

May 29, June, June, 1930. 1918. 1914.

Butcher Meat.

	1930.	1918.	1914.
Beef Sirloin	30 24 12		
" Prime Cut	30 28 11		
" Corned	23 12		
" Roast	30 24 22		
" Breast	27 20 18		
" Soup	24 20 18		
" Steak	30 24 22		
" Steak Sirloin	44 30 35		
" Sausages	36 26 20		
" Butcher's Brains	10 12		
" Tongue, fresh	65 50 60		
" Tongue, corned	30 26		
" Head	1.40 — 1.20		
" Heart	24 18 14		
" Hump, Salt	30 20 18		
" Feet	12 10 12		
" Kidneys	15 10 12		
" Tail	25 20 22		
" Liver	24 18 14		
" Tripe	10 6 7		

Poultry.

	1930.	1918.	1914.
Chicken	68 30 31		
" Capons, Small	68 28 30		
" Capons, Large	64 28 30		
" Duck	45 22 21		
" Doves	40 22 21		
" Eggs, Hen (cooking)	55 25 20		
" Eggs, Hen (fresh)	55 25 20		
" Fowls, Canton	68 36 24		
" Fowls, Hainan	55 35 24		
" Geese	45 24 24		
" Pigeons, Canton	40 80 —		
" " Holow	30 28 —		
" Turkeys, Cock	75 — —		
" Turkeys, Hen	60 61 45		
" Snipe	28 — —		
" Pheasant	28 — —		
" Quail	32 — —		
" Partridges	— — —		

Fruits.

	1930.	1918.	1914.
Almonds	45 35 —		
" Apples (California)	30 24 —		
" Bananas (bride's)	8 4 —		
" Carambola	12 — —		
" Coconuts	12 10 10		
" Lemons, China	15 25 30		
" Lemons (American)	12 8 —		
" Lichees, Dried	30 25 30		
" Oranges (Canton)	25 — —		
" Oranges	15 — —		
" Pears (Canton)	25 — —		
" Peanuts	12 10 12		
" Persimmons, Large	12 — —		
" Plantain	5 8 —		
" Pomeio, Siam	25 12 6		
" Walnuts	15 — 10		
" Grapes	— — —		

Vegetables, &c.

	1930.	1918.	1914.
Artichokes	12 — 2		
" Beans, Sprout	8 — 7		
" " Long	12 8 —		
" Beet Root	8 — —		
" Bitter Squash	8 24 —		
" Brinjals, Green	10 5 3		
" " Red	10 5 3		
" Cabbage, Chinese	12 — —		
" " (Shanghai)	18 12 —		
" Cane Shoots, bunch	10 — —		
" Cauliflower (Large)	— — —		
" " (Medium)	— — —		
" " (Small)	8 6 8		
" Celery	15 10 6		
" Chilies, Dried	30 25 5		
" " Red	15 10 10		
" " Green	12 8 12		
" Curry Stuff, English	10 8 —		
" Cucumbers	8 2 —		
" Garlic	10 6 6		
" Ginger, Young	12 7 —		
" " Old	15 10 —		
" Horseradish, Shanghai	30 8 4		
" Indian Corn	8 45 —		
" Lettuce	8 1 —		
" Water Chestnuts	10 — 8		
" " Mandarin	12 — 8		
" Mushrooms, Fresh	50 — 8		
" Okroes	— 1 10		
" Onion, Bombay	8 8 8		
" " Green	6 4 6		
" " Shanghai	— 6 —		
" Parsley	20 60 8		
" Potato, Sweet	5 3 —		
" " Japanese	5 3 —		
" " American	— 3 —		
" Pumpkin	5 4 4		
" Radish	10 — —		
" Rhubarb (Fresh)	8 — 10		
" Shallots	12 — 8		
" Spinach	8 8 —		
" Tomatoes	8 4 —		
" Turnips, Punt (Long)	10 6 —		
" Vegetable Marrow	8 4 —		
" Water Cross	10 6 —		
" Water Lily Root	6 15 —		

BOOK-KEEPING IN FRENCH.

CHINESE MERCHANTS-IN ANNAM.

Nanking, May 19.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day lodged another protest with the French Minister against the action of the French authorities in Indo-China in forcing Chinese merchants there to keep their books in French.
Shortly after this book-keeping law was issued by the French colonial authorities, the Waichiao residents in Annam, requesting it to take the matter up with the French Minister. A protest was accordingly filed, but so far no reply has been received.
In the course of a speech at this morning's Sun Yat-sen memorial service of the Waichiao, Mr. Wang Chia-tseng, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the new Sino-French Commercial Treaty regulating the frontier trade between China and Indo-China would be released as soon as the authorities of the two countries had agreed upon a date of publication. Kuo Wen.
Clearly due to a shortage of Treasury bills.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the E. E. Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:—
Prosperity, from Bombay.
Aristotle, from London.
Cocksure, from Bruxelles.
S. LACK, Superintendent.
Hong Kong, May 29, 1930.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of Denmark:—
Arthur Brearley, Peninsula, from Tientsin.
Yee, from Seattle, Wen.
Knee High, from San Francisco.
Svenyild, from Kamakura.
Maru, Osezaki Radio.
Svenyild, from Moll.
China, from Amoy.
E. V. JESSEN, Superintendent.
Hong Kong, May 29, 1930.

'Phone 20022
FOR
**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING**

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.
All replies under this heading must be called for.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Motor Cycle and Side Car For Sale. Can be seen any time on the Island Side. Please Apply Box No. 655, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET

TO LET.—No. 5, Dragon Terrace, Causeway Bay, 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Each flat has three bedrooms, dining room, servants' quarters, kitchen, bath room, and water closets. Suitable for Europeans. Apply Clark & Co., 10, Des Voeux Road C.

TUITION

CANTONESE AND MANDARIN LANGUAGE and characters TAUGHT by Mr. SHIU. Special notes and books. Twenty-three years' experience. Rapid progress ensured. Special explanations in English given to beginners. Particular coaching in pronunciation. Terms moderate. First class references. Numerous successes at examinations. No. 10, Wyndham Street, Top Floor.

SPECIAL PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS.

MME. BARONELLI.—Special attention given to stout and stiff ladies who desire to regain their youthful figure. Special treatment given to elderly ladies for renewing the youthful appearance of the face. This treatment can be accomplished in six days. Peking Bldg., 27a, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER—STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local,
Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER,
(National Froebel Higher
Certificate).

MISCELLANEOUS

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For the best Permanent Finger & Marcel Waves, Hair Cutting and Manicure for Ladies & Gentlemen.
Pedder Bldg., 1st floor, Room 5
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Opposite entrance H.K. Hotel.

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Films, Plates and Papers, etc.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
**ZIESS and BUSCH
FIELD GLASSES**
Price Moderate.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

A. SEK & CO.

Tel. No. 22459.
26A, Des Voeux Road C,
Hong Kong.

JUST RECEIVED.**SUTTON'S FERTILIZERS**

At Garden Fertilizer "Simplex" and "Dynamic" at \$2.00 per tin of 3 1/2 lbs.
also
Clays Fertilizer at \$1.50 per tin
Ichthemic Guano at 1.25 per tin
Slag Slayer at \$1.25 per tin

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Garden Seeds, Postage Stamps, Toys, Picture Books, etc., etc.
10, WYNDHAM STREET,
P.O. Box No. 622, HONG KONG.

SPORT NOTICES**HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Voting Members of the Hong Kong Jockey Club will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1930, immediately after the Half Yearly Meeting of Voting Members, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following resolution:

"That the present unincorporated members Club known as the Hong Kong Jockey Club be incorporated and registered in Hong Kong under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance as a company limited by guarantee and that the name of such company shall be the Hong Kong Jockey Club and that the draft Memorandum and Articles of Association contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Club as incorporated and that the same be subscribed by the existing Stewards of the Hong Kong Jockey Club and registered as such and that the company be registered without the addition of the word Limited to its name as being an association which intends to apply its profits in promoting its objects and which prohibits the payment of any dividends to its members and that the existing Stewards of the Hong Kong Jockey Club do forthwith after the incorporation and registration of the said company transfer and assign all the property effects benefit and liabilities of the present unincorporated Hong Kong Jockey Club to the company so incorporated and registered."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hong Kong Jockey Club will be held at the same place on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1930, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above mentioned meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, the above mentioned resolution.

Copies of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association are open to the inspection of members and can be seen during the usual business hours at the office of the Secretary, Mr. C. B. Brown, Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, Hong Kong, and at the office of Messrs. Deacons, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, the Club's Solicitors, and at the Club House, Happy Valley, Hong Kong.

Dated the 21st day of May, 1930.
By Order of the Stewards,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 7th June, and on MONDAY, 9th June, 1930, commencing at 2 p.m.
The first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. on both days.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

Members are notified that they and their ladies must wear their badges prominently displayed.

No one without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5 per day for Gentlemen and \$2 per day for Ladies, are obtainable through the Secretary upon introduction by a member, such member to be responsible for payment of all chits, &c.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, badges (limited to two) for the free admission to the Members' Enclosure of wives, lady relatives and friends. Names must be stated when applying.

On no pretext will children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1 per day for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted half price.

Bookmakers, Tio Tac men, &c. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meetings.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

COMPANY MEETINGS**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, P. & O. Building on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th of May to 4th June, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 17th May, 1930.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1930, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th June to 2nd July, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 28th May, 1930.

SPORT NOTICES**HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.****NOTICE.**

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Voting Members will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 4th June, 1930, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 19th May, 1930.

LAMMERT BROS.**AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.****Public Auctions**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
THURSDAY, June 5, 1930,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.,
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

A Collection of About
Three Thousand Stamps
Including Rare Asiatics, etc.

On View from Wednesday, June 4, 1930.

Terms.—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, May 31, 1930.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
FRIDAY, June 6, 1930,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—
Teak Hatstands, Deaks, Electric Table Fans, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Pianos, Gramophones, Records, Cameras, Chinese Hand Paintings in Blackwood Frames, Curios, Ornaments, Carpets, Rugs, Rattan Tables and Chairs, Clocks, Oil Paintings, Pictures, etc.

Teak Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables, Ice Chest, Cooking Stoves, Dinner Crockery, Glass Ware, Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Teak, Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses, Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobe Trunk, Washstands, Commodore, Curtains, Baby Cots, etc., etc.

A Fine Collection of
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On View from Thursday, June 5, 1930.

Terms.—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, June 2, 1930.

Hotel Strathcona

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Make this Hotel your headquarters while visiting Victoria, B.C. Ideally situated and within easy access to all the famous Beauty Spots in and around Canada's Island Resort.

The Hotel where personal service makes your stay enjoyable.

RATES MODERATE.

GENERAL NOTICES**BANK HOLIDAYS**

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on TUESDAY, the 3rd of June (The Birthday of His Majesty the King).

Hong Kong, 29th May, 1930.

STORIES OF SPIES AND THEIR METHODS.

JACK JOHNSON'S SECRET SERVICE "CAREER".

WAR REVELATIONS.

London, April 15.

Truth is stranger than fiction. This cliché applies peculiarly to dozens of stories in "Secret War," a true book about the espionage system used in the Great War by the Allies and the enemy, and written by a former American war correspondent.

There are stories of beautiful, fascinating and tragic women, who gathered, secret information; of crooks whose natural bent was to work in underhand ways; of patriots who were fired with a fervour that made the ever-present risk of sudden death seem paltry; of schools of spies both in Germany and in Allied territory, and all sorts of queer stories that make the efforts of fiction writers seem poor indeed.

No Names Given.
No names are given, for obvious reasons, but the stories are just as thrilling without the names of the characters who played their parts so cleverly.

There is the story of the German master spy, who was a woman. An officer of the American Secret Service wrote of this woman that she was "a beautiful blonde, of great intelligence, who speaks many languages, and enjoys a great ascendancy over the clients of the house."

"The House" was one in Antwerp where, throughout the war, she trained spies to work for the Fatherland. And this (according to the author of this book) is how she did it. All the pupils were smuggled to the house and kept away from each other during training, secrecy in everything being her first rule.

Intensive Training.
"Fraulein gave the new pupil a sort of intelligence test to find out what he knew and could know; his capacity, memory and presence of mind. If he passed that grilling his troubles began."

"Through waking hours he was scientifically examined by one German expert after another with information about British, French and American armies, how they were organized, what equipment they used, and what guns."

"No modern school has a more complete collection of models for demonstration; types of warships, dirigibles, aeroplanes, ships, weapons of all sorts, coloured charts of uniforms and badge rings."

"The groundwork mastered, the course grew even more secret. Mysterious men described only as 'of the German middle-class,' visited the pupil in his secluded room to teach how, when he had gathered information, to accomplish the harder task of getting it back to Fraulein."

Invisible Messages.
"They showed him how to write, often with a ball-pointed pen, invisible messages on paper, handkerchiefs, margins of newspapers, and how to bring out by chemical reagents the further instructions he would receive from time to time, written between the lines of apparently innocent letters. They taught him secret ciphers."

And her advice was interesting. "Be good," she would say, and be careful. "Keep sober. Above all, remember that in secret service he lives longest who lives alone."

Fraulein, apparently, was ruthless, and did not "herself observe too closely" her admonition to "be good." She is credited with having shot in cold blood one of her pupils who disappointed her.

Bella Donna.
Then there is the story of Bella Donna, "natural-born lobby vamp" who was also employed by the German in Bern, and who was fooled very successfully by the American Secret Service agents, who knew

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ISSUE OF 23,636 FULLY PAID UP
SHARES OF \$10.00 EACH.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS NOW OPEN AND WILL CLOSE
ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1930.

The primary object in floating the Company was to establish, maintain and operate a first class and up-to-date cinema theatre in Hong Kong.

It is also intended in due course, should conditions warrant it, to operate cinema theatres in Kowloon, Canton, Shanghai and elsewhere in China.

The Company has acquired the valuable site situated in the heart of the city known as Inland Lot No. 16, formerly the property of the Hong Kong Club, afterwards occupied by the CORONET THEATRE and by the YEE SANG FAT BUILDING fronting Queen's Road Central, Wyndham and D'Agular Streets.

Apart from an imposing entrance hall with a main frontage on Queen's Road it is proposed to utilise the site for modern shops and stores on the ground floor with office accommodation and/or restaurants properly equipped with all modern conveniences.

It is proposed to equip the cinema theatre with 1,200 comfortable seats, the most up-to-date system of air cooling for the hot weather, and lifts to the dress circle. It is intended to spare no expense for the comfort of the patrons.

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Registered Office:

No. 36, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

and also the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

HOTEL GUESTS**At the Hong Kong Hotel**

June 1, 1930.

Messrs. B. M. Armstrong, L. C. Admiral and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. Audit.

Mr. D. G. Bruce.
Messrs. E. J. Carmichael, Challot.

Messrs. S. Grulsamer, H. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Gall.

Messrs. D. Hernandez, J. L. Hunter.
Mr. J. E. Joseph.

Mr. E. N. King.
Mr. H. C. Lamond, Miss H. Lillie.

Messrs. H. G. Moles, O. Margenstern, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mak, Miss M. MacDonald.

Mr. J. E. Nixon.
Mr. O. Reyes.

Messrs. F. G. Sellers, C. A. Steibel, H. W. Sun, W. Smith.

Messrs. C. R. W. Thomson, W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Tan Ek-keat, Mr. and Mrs. Tong and party.

Mr. R. A. Walton.

FACTS ABOUT INDIA.

Area.—1,805,000 square miles.
Population.—819,000,000, of which 236,487,000 live in small villages.

Religion.—The chief religions are Hinduism, with 216,735,000 adherents, and Mohammedanism, with 88,785,000.

Languages.—222 spoken.

Education.—22,600,000 able to read and write.

Voters.—7,400,000 in British India.

Defence.—British troops: 60,500.

Royal Air Force: 280 officers and 2,000 men. Indian troops: reserve and territorial: 231,000.

Government.—Governor-General in Council is supreme authority.



"Taking care of his tummy!"

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HAPPY MOTHERS.

**BABY'S OWN
TABLETS**

ENSURE HEALTH
AND
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THE LITTLE
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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

	For Shanghai & Japan	For Singapore & Europe
M.V. "VIMINALE"	May 31	June 24
M.V. "FUSIYAMA"	June 2	June 24
M.V. "HILDA"	June 9	June 24
M.V. "MONTE PIANA"	June 16	June 24

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FROM \$83 TO \$120 ON SALE

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.		
TENYO MARU	Thursday,	12th June.
TATSUTA MARU	Thursday,	19th June.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.		
MISHIMA MARU	Friday,	20th June.
SIBERIA MARU	Saturday,	5th July.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.		
FUSHIMI MARU	Saturday,	14th June at 8 a.m.
HAKOZAKI MARU	Saturday,	28th June at 7 a.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.		
TANGO MARU	Tuesday,	24th June.
MANILA.		
TENYO MARU	Friday,	5th June at 4 p.m.
HOMHAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.		
SADO MARU	Wednesday,	11th June.
† TOTTORI MARU	Friday,	29th June.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama.		
BOKUYO MARU	Friday,	29th June.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.		
WAKASA MARU	Thursday,	5th June.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.		
† TATSUNO MARU	Wednesday,	25th June.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople), Genoa.		
† DAKAR MARU (Calls Saigon)	Monday,	9th June.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
† HAKODATE MARU	Sunday,	8th June.
† MALACCA MARU	Sunday,	15th June.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
† GENOA MARU	Saturday,	7th June.
KITANO MARU	Tuesday,	10th June.
† TOYOHASHI MARU	Tuesday,	10th June.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone 30291. (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	ANDES MARU	Wednesday, 11th June.
ALTAI MARU	Saturday, 12th July.	
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.	RIO DE JANEIRO MARU	Friday, 13th June.
MONTEVIDEO MARU	Friday, 18th July.	
HONKAI—Via Singapore & Colombo.	CELEBES MARU	Tuesday, 3rd June.
SUMATRA MARU	Thursday, 19th June.	
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.	PANAMA MARU	Monday, 7th July.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	TACOMA MARU	Wednesday, 18th June.
MADRAS MARU	Wednesday, 2nd July.	
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Japan Ports from Shanghai.	AFRICA MARU	Friday, 1st July.
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.	SYDNEY MARU	Friday, 6th June.
HAIPHONG—Via Hobei & Pakhoi.	MENADO MARU	Thursday, 12th June.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports & Panama.	JAPAN PORTS.	
BORNEO MARU	Friday, 6th June.	
ATLAS MARU	Wednesday, 11th June.	
KEELUNG—Via Swatow & Amoy.	CANTON MARU	Sunday, 8th June, 3 p.m.
HOZAN MARU	Sunday, 15th June, 8 p.m.	
TAKAO—Via Swatow & Amoy.	DELI MARU	Thursday, 5th June, Noon.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.	BATAVIA MARU	Tuesday, 10th June.
For further particulars please apply to	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.	
	W. TAKSUCHI, Manager.	
Tel. 28061.		

For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Tel. 28001. M. TAKRUCHI, Manager.

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SHIPPING SECTION.

OUR SEAFARING TRADITIONS.

MASTER MARINERS' COMPANY BANQUET.

MOST IMPORTANT CRAFT.

Striking speeches by the Deputy Master, Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. Lawrence D. Holt, were made at the annual banquet of the Company of Master Mariners in the Mansion House, when there was present a large gathering representative of what Sir Burton described as "the oldest, and to this country the most important, craft of all, seacraft."

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, in proposing "The Honourable Company of Master Mariners," enriched his speech with a broad selection of literary quotations from Shakespeare, Conrad, Hardy and Massfeld. Reflecting on the causes of our maritime success, of which the Hon. Company was the latest expression, he found those causes were at once dynamic and functional.

"The virility," he said, "of our race, reacted upon by the allurements of adventure and the circumstances of our history, carried us out into the world at large, and the skill of our sailors, fed by our sea-roving origins, and by our island environment, has been wrought by generations of conflict and experience into a widely shared racial instinct and aptitude. Apportion cause and effect, as you will, these gifts of ours have brought to this little island, political dominion and foreign trade."

"In maritime story, as in all other story the past gives way to the present, and the present in turn will give way to the future. Change is busy ever. What is our position? As the writer of that great epic, The Dynasts, puts it to the mouth of the dying Nelson, 'Hardy, how goes the day with us, and England?'"

Our Shipping Position.

Referring to our position in world shipping, Mr. Holt said that in 1913-4, the British Empire had 13,000,000 tons, and foreign countries 16,000,000 tons of shipping. That gave 52.9 per cent. British. In 1928-29 the British figure was 20,000,000 and the foreign figure 35,000,000 (or 38.4 per cent. for Britain). In 1929-30 the figures were 20,000,000 British and 36,000,000 foreign. Our percentage had fallen to 35.7 per cent.

Those were facts which spoke for themselves. He continued: "I am not going to hazard an opinion as to the meaning of these figures. Their meaning is largely in the womb of our acts and lives. To us in this hall ships occupy a first place in the corporate life of Britain. (Cheers.)"

"Politically, shipping is for us a prime natural function, upon whose health the security of the State depends; economically, it is and must remain a source of revenue, not of expense. Policies that ignore these truths strike at the roots of British leadership in the world."

"For their vitality full scope is necessary. Needless nursing and needless restrictions are like a hindrance; self-reliance and creative prosperity exist to-day, as they have ever been of maritime adventure in the past. In the days of Henry V. British manhood was notably manifested in the yeoman of Britain. Since the time of Elizabeth it has been manifested and fostered by her seamen—(hear, hear)—by the opening up of the trade of the world by colonisation, and by naval skill and courage."

"What new form of expression is it to take? The channels of peace all lead to the service of man. No guiding principle could serve to promote better the maritime spirit of our race. Just as the scale of business has grown until we think in terms of gigantic joint-stock combinations, national or international, so our conception of service must enlarge itself in order that human self-respect and purpose may grow in stature. The very qualities thus needed are the qualities native to the sea. As Massfeld makes the sailors say of the ship:—

"To mind her, day and night, while underneath"

The mouth of ocean opens, showing teeth."

"Another thing that is needed is toughness—not only hardness of hand, and strength of muscle; but that constitutional capacity to bear fatigue, whenever necessary, cheerfully, and as a matter of course."

"No one with these considerations in mind can but regret the passing of the sailing ship as a training school for seamen. My own small experience of ship-

sailing ship is still incomparably the best school of training. Alas! the obstacle is economic.

"I once had a talk with Joseph Conrad. The quality of toughness was very present to him, and he sent me a memorandum on training, which deals cogently with the problem of training. I wish something could be done to bring the sailing ship back into our curriculum. It could be done, if we all chose; if it is done, it must be done on a broad basis. Without doubt it played, and could still play, a valuable part in building up those human forces which go to make the maritime spirit of our people. No greater danger besets us than to lose its constitutional basis."

Spiritual Values.

"Moreover, men must experience spiritual values in their work. The immense scale of modern business tends to destroy this, and it is in education and in vocational pride, such as is fostered by this Honourable Company, that we must look for some measure of compensation. Men must be tied to something they feel it worth while being tied to. It is the quality of men that matters."

"As Conrad says: 'A ship's safety, apart from the Act of God, rests in the hands of the men who are aboard of her, from the highest to the lowest in their different degrees. Machinery, per se, will not make a ship more safe.'"

"The pursuit of this inner soul of our national calling of the sea is both an imperative national duty and a condition of human advancement. Service is not only the direct road to honest gain, but it is capable of being transmuted into a mighty agency of creative purpose and of liberating those spiritual enthusiasms in men which give to life both the satisfying thrill of adventure and the inspiring nobility of achievements. If our civilisation, as we know it, is to succeed, it must find anew this secret of human power and fellowship."

"This Honourable Company of Master Mariners has by its very incorporation proclaimed itself in a special degree the keeper of the sacred flame of British seamanhood. (Cheers.) You will not fail in your trust. When Philip's Great Armada was sighted all Britain was alarmed by countless fires. It is for you—and all who comprehend this trust—to keep prepared a beacon of watchfulness for the whole nation and, when the time comes, to pass on the torch to those who follow."

MARINE SOCIETY.

70,000 Boys Trained for British Ships.

Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke presided over the quarterly court of the governors of the Marine Society, held in a society's offices at Clark's-place, Bishopsgate.

The report showed that 69 boys were admitted to the Warship during the first quarter of this year, 12 were drafted to the Royal Navy, and 20 to the Merchant Navy. The Admiralty prize of £2, awarded to the best boy for the year 1929 in the group Warship, Indefatigable and Lancaster Homes, was won by Mr. W. T. Parish, an ex-Warship boy. Messrs. F. T. Everard and Sons, Ltd., had presented the society with a motorboat for teaching the boys how to steer under way, and this was brought into commission in January last.

In moving the adoption of the report, Sir Arthur Clarke said that, considering all circumstances, they should be very well satisfied they were doing as well as they were. They had kept up the number of their boys, which was the main thing, and with the help of the general public, they hoped to be able to continue to do so, although, as was well known, they could take 300 boys if they had the necessary support.

The Marine Society started the first training ship in the world, and had trained and sent nearly 70,000 British boys to British ships. He stated that 60 of the 130 piles required for the new landing causeway abutment the Warship had now been driven, and a large number of well-wishers had contributed sums for that purpose. Altogether, it would cost about £2,000 to build the causeway.

management convinced me that the satisfactorily settled who received serious injuries in the course of his employment. He has now received a full settlement as regards compensation, and has also obtained an appointment as a seaman in his company, having been advised and assisted in every way by the Guild solicitors throughout. He has also been assisted through the funds during the time he was incapacitated.

COALING INTERESTS AT CANARIES.

AGREEMENT FOR POOLING OF STOCKS.

Active steps are now being taken to put in early operation the full effects of the pooling arrangement arrived at between the several coaling interests in the Canary Islands. Overlapping and overstocking have been the subject of protracted negotiations out of which has been evolved a sound economic basis for the working of a common pool of stocks from which individual supplies will be drawn.

The agreement secures the retention of the identity and activities of the several companies, but aims at the elimination of those factors which have reflected adversely upon the common good. It is anticipated that as a result of the pool personnel will be considerably reduced; indeed, several officials have already been recalled to the London headquarters of some of the participating companies. Overhead charges will also be considerably reduced, and, ultimately, it is hoped, to reduced bunkering charges.

It is said that Messrs. Hull Blyth and Co., Ltd., will be charged with the responsibility of maintaining and working the pooled stocks and with the general supervision of the new arrangements.

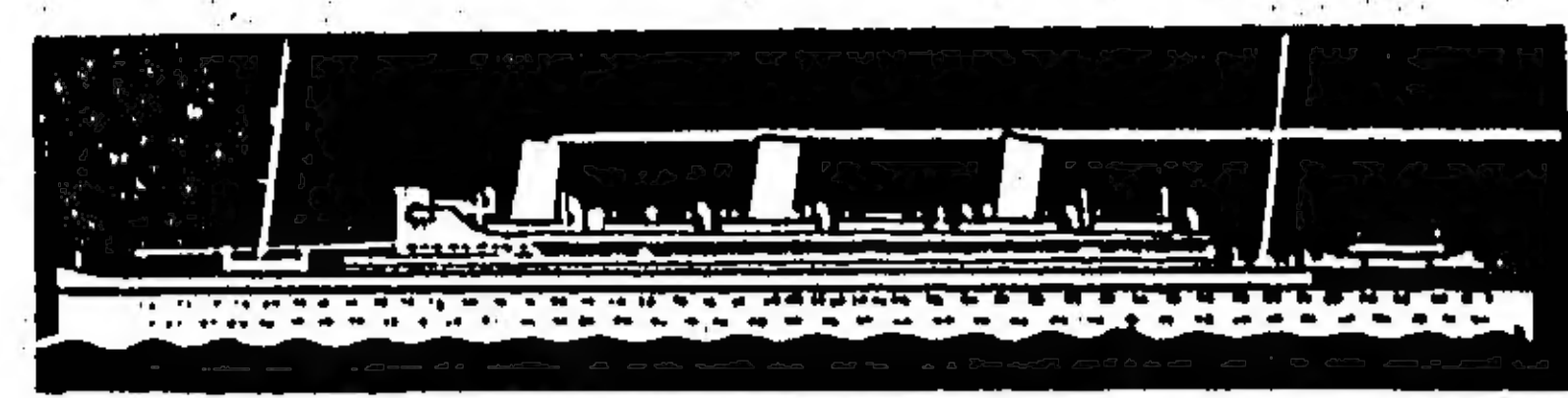
LEGAL WORK.

Activities of Nautical Society.

The varied nature of the legal work, on behalf of their members, in which a representative society such as the Imperial Merchant Service Guild is engaged, is demonstrated by the accounts which have recently been before the committee for their consideration and subsequent approval. These accounts have come from the lawyers in ports far afield, and include the following:—

A long-drawn-out claim of a master for pay, &c., due to him in respect of his ship seized for debt in a Continental port; refund of legal expenses to a member in connection with a Customs prosecution against a member in the East Indies, and also advice given at same port to another member in respect of his agreement; costs in respect of legal defence of a member in a Canadian port, arising out of the stranding of his ship; costs in connection with a marine inquiry in an Australian port; costs in connection with the defence of a member at an inquiry in a South African port; legal advice to a member in a home port, arising out of a serious charge made against him, &c.

These few cases give some idea of the importance to members of the profession of having the support of a representative society—for which a small annual subscription only is payable—in the event of trouble of any kind arising, and they also give a good idea of the varied risks to which a seafarer is subjected. The Guild assists members in many other ways, legal and otherwise, as, for instance, compensation cases in giving skilled legal assistance where it is required. In this connection, the case of an officer has recently been (Continued at foot of preceding Column.)



EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

will sail

6.00 A.M.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 4TH

for

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,
YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA,
VANCOUVER

Passengers should embark the
previous evening.

Next sailings to Pacific Coast.

EMPRESS OF ASIA JUNE 25th.
EMPRESS OF CANADA JULY 10th.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA JULY 23rd.

HONG KONG to MANILA

EMPRESS OF ASIA JUNE 17th.
EMPRESS OF CANADA JULY 2nd.

The new S.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN will sail from
Hong Kong to the Pacific Coast August 7th.
Newest, Largest and Fastest ship on the Pacific.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

WHITSUNTIDE.

The summer months in Hong Kong are very trying. When there is a chance to recuperate yourself, do not miss it. Why not take the opportunity of the Whitsuntide Holidays to make a trip up the West River. The round trip only takes four days and it costs you less than \$40 including meals & stay overnight on board at Wuchow.

The two comfortable steamers S.S. "Tai Ming" & S.S. "Tai Hing" go up there from Hong Kong regularly.

JUNE SAILINGS.

Departure Hours:
Hong Kong 5.30 p.m. Wuchow 1.30 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING"

[1,068 tons—Capt. Trotter]

JUNE.

SAT. 7th MON. 23rd

THURS. 12th SAT. 28th

TUES. 17th

S.S. "TAI MING"

[649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink]

JUNE.

WED. 4th FRI. 20th

MON. 9th WED. 25th

SUN. 15th MON. 30th

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S.S. "UMZUMBI" will sail from Colombo 10th Aug.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

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ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF SHANGHAI" London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Nordenham 9th June.

S.S. "CITY OF CORINTH" London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 9th July.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" 10th July.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

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M.V. "OAKBANK" 8th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOU" August.

Loading for Mauritius: Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilmane, De Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

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AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
KHIVA	9,135	7th June Noon	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*ALIPPORE	5,273	18th June	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
RANPURA	15,601	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
LAHORE	5,301	28th June	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
KARMALA	9,128	5th July	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

* Cargo only. † Calls Karachi.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Imperial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

*TALAMBA	8,018	1st June 2 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	6,449	21st June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	28th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
SHIRALA	7,841	5th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKIWA	7,930	14th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

* Calls Rangoon.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

*TANDA	6,960	6th June 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th July	
NELLORE	6,853	3rd Aug.	

* Calls Port Holland, Cairns, & Zambouanga.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong
to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo,
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
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ST. ALBANS	4,500	10th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
SHIRALA	7,841	11th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
MOOREA	10,954	20th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKIWA	7,930	23rd June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KALYAN	9,144	4th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RANPURA	10,508	18th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	9,985	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MANUVA	10,946	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,005	29th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MALWA	10,980	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,114	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MOREA	10,954	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MAGDONIA	11,120	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	10,619	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only. † Calls at Tsingtau & Wei-hai-wei.

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Estimates furnished on application.

Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

THE SHIPBUILDING
OUTLOOK.SIR A. M. KENNEDY'S FAITH IN
REORGANISATION SCHEME.

TAXATION BURDENS.

Speaking after the launch, by the
Fairfield Shipbuilding and En-
gineering Company of the paddle
steamer Whippingham for the
Southern Railway Company, Sir
Alexander M. Kennedy, chairman
of the Fairfield Company, reviewed
the industrial situation.

Sir Alexander, in the course of
his speech, said:—There have been
three events in the past month of
very considerable public and in-
dustrial importance. In the first
place, the Naval Conference has
succeeded in reaching agreement
for the limitation of naval ship-
building. This agreement is, of
course, of first-class national
significance, and sectional interests
cannot be allowed to stand in the
way of general good. At the
same time, as a result the prospect
of employment on the naval side
of our business for a number of
years ahead is definitely prejudi-
ced. The prospects on the mer-
chant side of shipbuilding are not
at the moment very bright either,
so the immediate outlook in ship-
building, therefore, is somewhat
depressing.

The Budget.

There is, secondly, the Budget.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
in introducing his Budget, prided
himself that he had not levied fur-
ther burdens upon industry. But
surely the increases which he has
imposed on income tax are in fact
an obstacle to business enterprise
and a further curtailment of the
resources which would otherwise
be available for encouraging and
promoting industrial production of
one kind or another.

One noted with a certain amount
of satisfaction that he did, in his
speech, recognise that a spirit of
confidence and enterprise in in-
dustrial matters cannot be recreated
and fostered if there is a con-
tinuance of high public expendi-
ture and a prospect of still greater
burdens. It has always seemed to
me incomprehensible how our
political leaders go on recklessly
adding to the public expenditure
without realising that the in-
evitable effect was the creation of
still more unemployment.

For many years now, the ease
with which the Exchequer year
after year have been able to obtain
their revenue has almost blinded
them to the underlying truth that
it is primarily from trade and com-
merce that the national revenue

BLUE STAR LINE

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must be derived, and that great
schemes of social reform and
national reconstruction can only
be ultimately made permanently
possible if industry can be re-
established on a prosperous basis.
It is at least a crumb of comfort
therefore to those responsible for
industrial enterprise that the pre-
sent Chancellor of the Exchequer
should even in words express his
realisation of the need to restore
confidence and enterprise by re-
fraining from undertaking further
commitments in the way of nation-
al burdens. One would almost
wish that politics could be forgot-
ten for the next few years, and that
all public effort and activity could
be directed towards the end of re-
viving industry.

Shipbuilding Development.
The third event of public impor-
tance is the formation of the Na-
tional Shipbuilders Security, Ltd.
Although it is our own industry
of shipbuilding that is primarily
affected by this new corporation,
what may be achieved in shipbuild-
ing will serve as an example for
other industries to follow. I have
noticed the fear expressed in cer-
tain quarters lest the activities of
this new corporation would lead to
the closing down of yards which
form the principal nucleus for em-
ployment in their respective areas.

Quite obviously, one of the con-
siderations to be borne in mind in
any reorganisation of facilities is
the displacement of labour. I have
no doubt at all that the correla-
tion of producing capacity to the pos-
sible market demand in shipbuild-
ing can be accomplished with little
or no disturbance to any particu-
lar shipbuilding area; indeed, if it
is true, as I think it undoubtedly
is, that considerable savings can
be effected by a greater concentra-
tion of production than exists at
present, then it should mean more
work for shipbuilding and thus
more employment.

Even the greatest optimist would
not care to say that our industrial
horizon shows much sign of sun-
shine yet, but it would be wrong
to be too pessimistic; if we have
been slow in this country to realise
our post-war problem, and if in
fact it is a national failing that
we do not change over to new con-
ditions quickly, it is equally a
national virtue that, once having
effected the mental change over, we
set about our task with determina-
tion.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

Consignees of Cargo per C.M.V.
"Hilda" are reminded to take
delivery of their goods which will be
subject to rent after June 7.

CONSIGNEES

LLOYD TRIESTINO NAV. CO.

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wharves delivery may be obtained.

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before 1st June, 1930.

No claims will be admitted after

the Goods have left the Godown, and

all Goods remaining undelivered after

the 7th inst., will be subject to

rent.

All claims against the vessel must

be presented to the undersigned on or

before the 17th inst., or they will

not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns

where they will be examined on the

7th inst. at 10 a.m. by our sur-
veyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.No Fire Insurance has been effec-
ted.Bill of Lading will be countersig-
ned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

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Hong Kong, 1st June, 1930.

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HONG KONG TO SYDNEY—19th DAY

Steamers	Due Hong Kong	Due to Sail
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CHANGTE	10th June	17th June
---------	-----------	-----------

TAIPING	11th July	18th July
---------	-----------	-----------

CHANGTE	8th August	15th August
---------	------------	-------------

TAIPING	8th September	16th September
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Pres. Cleveland ... Tues. July 1 Pres. Lincoln ... Tues. June 24

Pres. Pierce ... Tues. July 15 Pres. Madison ... Tues. July 8

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Pres. Johnson ... Sun. June 15, 8 p.m. Pres. Wilson ... Sun. July 13, 8 a.m.

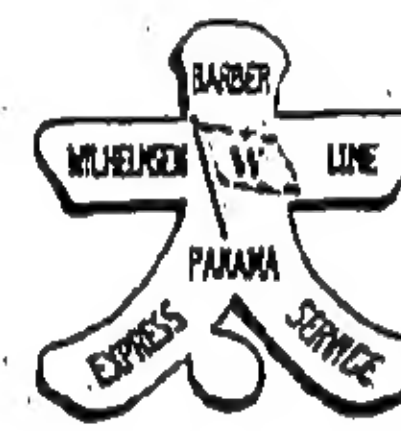
Pres. Fillmore ... Sun. June 29, 8 p.m. Pres. Van Buren ... Sun. July 27, 8 a.m.

TO MANILA

Pres. Jefferson ... June 3, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln ... June 17, 6 p.m.

Pres. Grant ... June 7, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland ... June 21, 6 p.m.

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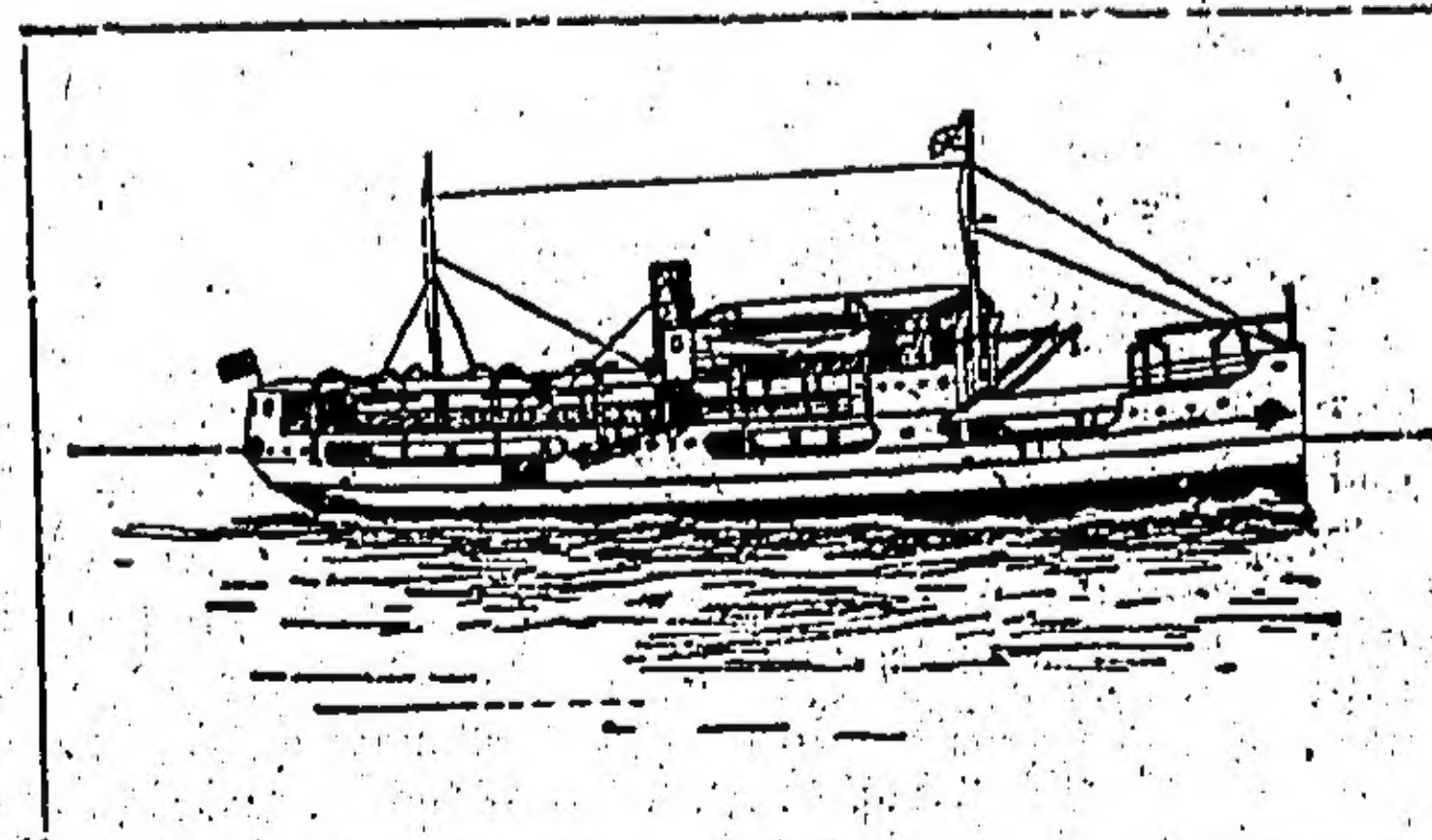
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dimensions
of No. 1
Dock are
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86 ft. x 30
ft.



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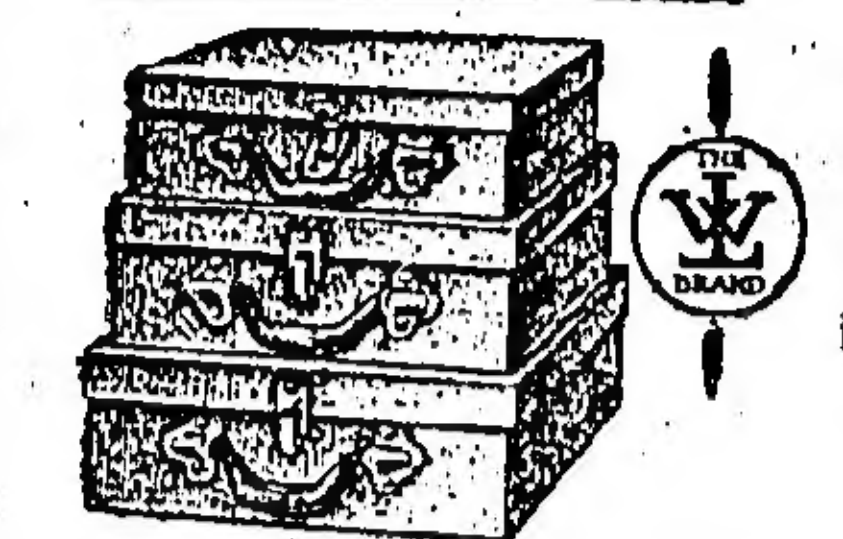
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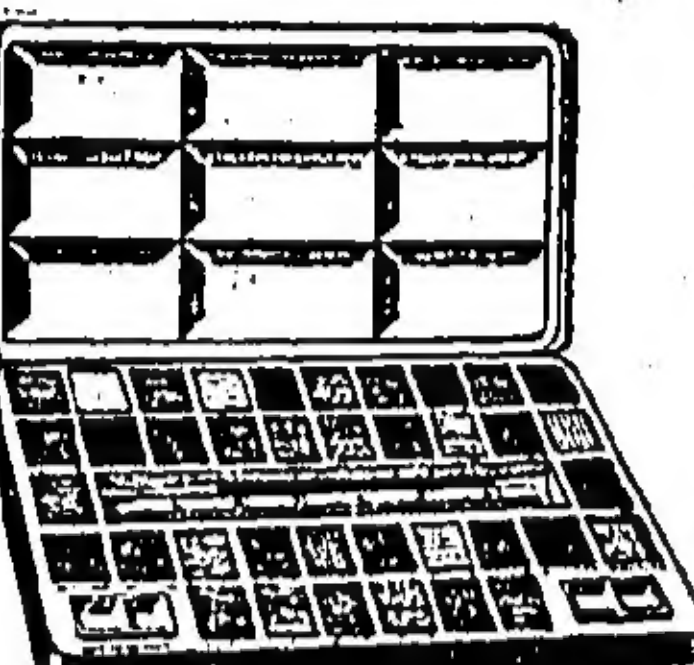
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We extend a Cordial Invitation to all the Ladies of the Colony to inspect the wonderful Array of Beautiful Silks & Silk Goods that are now being offered in this Sale.

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Hong Kong, Tuesday, June 3, 1930.

"THE KING."

With the passing of the years mere words are apt to become stereotyped and stilted in the annual reference to the Birthday of His Majesty the King. We get into a groove, taking so much for granted. We sing "God Save the King" with as much enthusiasm as a third standard schoolboy reciting "Casablanca." We salute the Union Jack with as much ceremony as a school girl taking a third prize at a sports gathering. We scan the troops lined up for the Birthday Parade with as much interest as watching the battalion of Chinese workers leaving the Naval Dockyard at tiffin time.

The plain fact is that we are too well off under the British Monarchy—and we do not realise it. That in itself may be an implied tribute to the benevolent rule of His Majesty King George, but is it not time that we shook off our inertia and indifference? Many changes have been wrought in world politics since the beginning of the War in 1914. We have seen kingdoms totter and fall. We have seen Kings and Queens removed from their once grand estate and pass from the scene, unremembered and unnamed. To paraphrase a very old song about the Scottish Bard:

"Let kings and courtiers rise and fall
This world hath many flings,
But proudly gleams above them all
The star of Britain's Kings."

The parody may be bad and the metre worse, but the sentiment stands out as symbolical of the feeling of every Briton toward the Throne.

When we cast our eye down the avenues of time and compare the Monarchs of early times even in Britain with the reigning King of to-day, we can re-echo with sincere fervour the prayer:—

Thy choicest gifts in store
On Him be pleased to pour:
God Save our King.

In this little island Colony we have no need to go to the opposite extreme of certain Dictators in stimulating the fire of their followers, but we do need to remind ourselves of all that the British Monarch in the other little island called Britain means to each one of us out here. The protection of the Union Jack is the protection of King George and his gracious Queen. In times of crisis and of travail that protection is never withheld from us. The trumpets may sound and the salutes reverberate among the hills. The troops may march past and give the Royal Salute in honour of another Royal Birthday. But tomorrow and the next to-morrow the British flag shall, as to-day, proudly fly in the breeze—always daily symbolical of the message of goodwill from the King to the lowliest of his subjects in every niche of the great Empire over which he reigns. In wafting in spirit the time-honoured greeting "Many Happy Returns," let us rejoice, but let our wishes for a Happy Birthday find an echo in our hearts on the other 364 days of the Royal year and inspire us to be worthier subjects of a kindly King and worthier citizens of the great British Commonwealth.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

News in Brief

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ended May 17, amounted to 116,071 tons, and the sales during the period to 101,150 tons.

Opium amounting to 2,500 taels was found on board the Admiral Line s.s. President McKinley yesterday afternoon. It was contained in four suit cases which bore no clue to the identity of the owner. The President McKinley sailed this morning for San Francisco.

CORRESPONDENCE

KOWLOON BUSES.

The Editor of the "China Mail," Sir:—Your leading article to-day, dealing with Kowloon bus services, struck the right note. In my humble opinion, but why not add that it does not matter who owns the buses on the Peninsula, as long as they are run properly?

I had occasion to go out to Lai-chikok recently, and was regaled with the spectacle of the driver and conductor conversing most of the way as to how many people were allowed on the bus, and where they should sit, and so on. At one or two points along the route "friends" casually climbed on the step, and helped themselves to a free ride. At Mongkok, a horde of passengers invaded the vehicle, coming in by both doors, and generally making themselves at home, until an inspector made the overplus leave, after considerable discussion.

This rather delayed the driver, who promptly did the rest of the journey at what I at least considered was an unsafe speed. Arrived at the terminus, the majority of the passengers stamped to get off, although they obviously had the whole afternoon in which to do it. This, I admit, is quite in accordance with the modern school of thought, which has apparently banished the words "courtesy and consideration" from its lexicon.

It all recalls to mind the well-known American sign, "Gentlemen will not... others must not." So that if certain of the Kowloon bus companies cannot achieve efficiency, it should be thrust upon them. I hold no brief for the Hong Kong Tramway Company (I do not even own any shares) but I will put it on record that it endeavours to give the public efficient service. If the trams and buses in Hong Kong can be properly run, why cannot the buses in Kowloon follow the example? Here is a real chance for the K.R.A. to "do their stuff."

Yours, etc.,

EX-KOWLOONITE.

Hong Kong, June 2.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

music was floating in the air, three loud and lusty cheers were given by the troops with their helmets waving in the air.

The March Past.

The bands of the Somerset Light Infantry, the 3/15th Punjab, and the H.K.V.D.C. then dispersed to rejoin their respective units. The band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders stood fast.

Then came the most spectacular sights of all—the March Past. "Trump, tramp, tramp," the brisk and even strides of the men on parade were heard. A detachment of the Royal Navy came into sight. The Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders playing for them.

Coming to the Saluting Base the order "Eyes Left" was smartly given, and His Excellency took the salute.

The Navy was closely followed by the 12th, 20th and 31st Heavy Batteries, R.A., who were followed by the H.K.S. Brigade, less the 1st Mountain Battery, and then came the Royal Engineers (sixty of whom were Chinese).

The Somerset Light Infantry headed by their full band and buglers followed and created a very favourable impression. They march past at the trail; being the senior regiment, and after them came the Royal Corps of Signals, these detachments being followed by the R.A.S.C. The Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders also played for these small units.

Impressive Showing.

The 3/15th Punjab Regiment came swinging into sight headed by their own band. The Royal Air Force followed and then the Hong Kong Volunteers, also headed by their own band.

The next to come into view was the 1st Mountain Battery and the rear was brought up by the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders with their Pipe Band.

The Highlanders were particularly impressive. The colourful tartans, and trows lent them added charm, while the skirl of the pipes stirred the hearts of every Briton.

The execution and movement of each unit was quite in keeping with the high tradition of the British Forces both on land and afloat. A smarter turn out could not be expected. The general demeanour and physique of the men was such that any nation could well be proud of.

After marching past the saluting base, each unit marched through China town before returning to its respective place of dismissal.

As has been previously announced the usual reception at Government House will take place this evening.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

Villain of Old Days Directs Richman.

EDWARD SLOMAN.

Do you remember that famous old serial of the early days, "The Troy of Hearts," with the then popular stars, George Larkin and Cleo Madison? The deep dark villain of that picture was none other than Edward Sloman, who has since given up his ways of cinematic villainy to become one of the screen's foremost directors.

His latest directorial achievement is "Puttin' on the Ritz," the United Artists' musical spectacle starring Harry Richman, now showing at the Queen's Theatre.

Joan Bennett plays opposite Richman, and the cast includes Aileen Pringle, Lilyan Tashman, James Gleason, Richard Tucker, Fumell Pratt, and Eddie Kane.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.
Lloyd Hughes, Billie Dove, and Alice White appear in "The American Beauty," the attraction at the Majestic Theatre to-day and to-morrow. Besides the film, at the 7.15 and 9.20 p.m. performances there will be an added attraction of Miss Lo Pu-lan and her six Chinese ballet dancers, who gave a bright performance to a full house last night.

Madame Anna Carola, distinguished soprano singer, sang beautifully, and she will render British airs and songs to-day in honour of H.M. the King's Birthday.

WIFE'S WOES.

Offer from Husband to Return.

"NO MORE QUARRELLING."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham resumed hearing of the case in which a Chinese married woman named Chan Wai-man, alias Chau Chan Shi, summoned her husband, Chan Kee-lin, for alleged desertion.

The complainant corroborated the opening statement of her solicitor, Mr. M. K. Lo.

After his cross-examination of the complainant, Mr. F. X. d'Almada, sen., for the husband, made an offer to the wife for return home, saying: "There is to be no more quarrelling, and you will be treated as a kit fat wife, with all the respect due to your status from everybody in the house."

Complainant expressed doubt that all would be well. She remarked: "I have endured his treatment too long not to know what to expect. He has taken another wife and has left me in ignorance of it. This, and other things, make me afraid. I really do not know what sort of a man he is now."

The Magistrate again remanded the case after hearing the evidence of the amah, Ah Siu.

FILIPINO CLUB.

Makes Arrangement for Rizal Celebration.

The annual general meeting of the Filipino Club was held at King's Park last Sunday, and after the report and statement of accounts have been passed, the annual election of office bearers for the year 1930-1931 was held and resulted, as follows:

Dr. V. N. Atienza, President (re-elected).
Mr. F. Gonzalez, Vice-President.
Mr. J. M. de la Cruz, Hon. Secretary.

Mr. L. R. Idefonso, Hon. Treasurer.
Members of Committee: Messrs. M. J. Rull, E. A. Valeroso, J. S. Castro, V. U. Zafra, and R. F. Garcia.

Arrangements are now on foot to celebrate Rizal's Birthday on June 22 along the same lines as last year's, i.e., an Al Fresco concert and dance. Dr. Jose Rizal was born on June 19, 1861, and the celebration should really be held on that day, but for the convenience of the majority of the members and their friends, June 22 has been chosen to celebrate the occasion.

MAY RAINFALL.

The record of rainfall at the Botanical Gardens during May was as under:—

May	Inches
2	0.37
3	0.15
4	0.08
5	0.78
6	2.60
7	0.87
8	1.42
9	0.27
10	0.16
11	0.07
12	0.03
13	1.03
14	0.03
15	0.02
16	0.16
Total	7.99

BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE PRESS.

MESSAGE TO CONFERENCE FROM H.M. THE KING.

DOMINIONS' NEEDS.

London, Yesterday.
Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M. P. presided over the most influential Press banquet held at the Guildhall to-day, in honour of the Overseas delegates to the Empire Press Conference. Four hundred and fifty guests were present, representative of every branch of British journalism.

A message from H.M. the King in reply to this morning's loyal telegram was read, in which His Majesty stressed the importance of the conference, for he knew how much such conferences contributed to promoting sympathy and understanding, and wished the conference every success.

Responding to Major Astor's eloquent welcome, Mr. Wood, the leader of the Canadian delegates, contrasted Lord Rosebery's prophetic utterance at the 1909 Conference, which he referred to as the hush preceding the storm, with the present day hush preceding from the trade conflict. He believed that the Empire would come out a strong entity and be able to face the rest of the world on an equal basis.

Mr. Fink, the Australian leader, said he looked with alarm and disquietude on the possible legal use of the powers of autonomy of the Dominions. He said that Dominions' grant of preference had now existed for 40 years and cannot remain open for ever. He stressed that Great Britain now had to decide whether economic theory, however academic or authoritative, could stand in the way of Empire consolidation.—Reuter.

Earlier Cables.

London, Yesterday.
The M.P. Major John Astor, who is President of the Empire Press Union, was elected President, and Colonel J. H. Woods (Canada) Deputy President, at the preliminary session of the Fourth Imperial Press Conference, at Grosvenor House.

Nearly a hundred delegates, representing the newspaper press of thirteen countries of the Empire, are attending.—Reuter.

SWEDISH POLITICS.

Resignation of the Cabinet.

COALITION PROBABLE.

Stockholm, Yesterday.
The Cabinet has resigned. The crisis was due to the Government's measures to assist agriculture, which is very depressed, firstly by the obligatory inclusion of a fixed proportion of Swedish wheat in all wheat milled in Sweden, and secondly by raising the duty on imported corn.

Both Chambers adopted the first proposal, but rejected the second. The Socialists are the strongest party in both Chambers, but are expected to decline Cabinet-making, and a non-party Ministry is probable.—Reuter.

BAD CHARACTERS.

Kuala Lumpur, May 23.
The police received information of the arrival of some notorious bad characters into the town, from Perak. About noon yesterday, a Malay detective saw four suspicious looking Chinamen in Cross Street, and kept them under observation. One of them evidently suspected that they were being watched, for he suddenly drew his revolver and fired five times in succession. The detective, being on the alert, returned the fire. Thanks to the bad shooting on both sides, nobody was a penny the worse. A Bengali then came up, armed with a big stick, and landed the Chinaman fairly on the cranium. Meanwhile his companions had escaped.—Malay Mail.

Ten Years Ago

[From the "China Mail," June 3, 1920.]

To-day's dollar is worth 4/14d.
The outstanding feature of the King's Birthday as far as Hong Kong is concerned is the sudden and welcome break in the weather to-day, giving many an unexpected holiday in the open air. The visible means of rejoicing were sadly wanting around town this morning, there being only a few flags hung out. Things were rather different on the harbour as many of the ships, including the vessels of the Navy, and the Portuguese gunboats were dressed. The customary salute was fired from H.M.S. Tamar.

MR. CLYNES ON THE PRESS.

WORK OF NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS.

Mr. Clynnes, the Home Secretary, who was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the National Union of Journalists, at Manchester said that no man, and no other organization, except possibly the British Broadcasting Corporation, could ever hope to have the audience which the Press enjoyed every morning and evening. One of the most important of modern Press developments, has been the successful attempt to broaden the basis of the newspapers, so that the public should come to rely on them for much else than news.

The Press had neglected, if not abandoned, the old-fashioned idea of trying to convince the public in any specific case that one thing was wrong and another thing right. They had adopted the far more subtle and effective expedient of so moulding the public attitude of mind that when one or another thing was mooted or came to pass, a newspaper's public would, apparently of their own volition, hold it to be right or wrong, according as that paper had desired.

Every happening of interest or importance was now reported in one or more of the many papers, and the general level of accuracy was extraordinarily high. In the realm of foreign politics especially the power of the Press was a very real one. If a man could be a success as a journalist he could be a success in most other walks of life. "We trust the Press," he added. "We believe we get the truth from the newspapers—perhaps with some little limitations." (Laughter.)

Mr. H. D. Nichols, who presided, said that there were traditions of honesty and straightness about British journalism which it was the duty of every journalist to seek to maintain. On the whole, he thought they were being maintained pretty well. If the Press was to be kept at its best level it must be manned by journalists who were able to keep their dignity, independence, and self-respect, and that was where the National Union of Journalists was of such vital importance.

About 190 delegates were present at the annual meeting of the Union, which opened in Manchester. The report stated that the national membership for the first time exceeded 6,000. In his presidential address, Mr. H. D. Nichols said that newspaper properties still continued to change hands at figures which would have been considered fabulous a few years ago, and the process of amalgamation went on. Though the "slump" had long since followed the "boom" in less sheltered industries, the trade in national newspapers at least still had the appearance of being able to expand indefinitely. The financier rather than the newspaper man was more and more in charge of the situation, and, as usual, he was overflowing with confidence in the capacity of the undertakings he capitalized to go on "booming" indefinitely.

Has it ever occurred to you?

WHY WE AVOID LADDERS?

EVEN in these modern days it is wonderful how many people avoid walking under a ladder at all costs.

The reasons given are many and varied. One person might confess that to walk under a ladder would put an end to a prospective wedding that year. Another might protest that he would meet with some very different but far worse piece of ill-luck if he thus tempted fate.

Ladders played an important part in the lives of some people in ancient times. Thus it was usual for the early Egyptians to place miniature ladders of silver or of gold in their tombs, in order that the souls of the departed might ascend to Heaven by means of these ladders.

Superstitious people to-day cross their fingers when they are compelled to walk under a ladder, with the idea that the evil one lurks there, but that he is powerless when faced with that sacred sign.

When all is said and done, however, there are risks in passing under a ladder nowadays, including the possibility of unpleasant contact with falling bricks and in-

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

going up to Balliol is now a resident of Manchester. He is a Fellow of the British Academy, and from 1893 to 1924 was Professor of Philosophy at the Victoria University in Manchester. He is the author of many works on philosophical subjects.

Montague Rhodes James, Litt.D., F.S.A., F.R.A., Provost of Eton since 1918, and a Trustee of the British Museum. He was born at Livermere, Suffolk, in 1862, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was Provost of King's College 1905-18, and is the author of many publications on Scriptural and theological subjects.

George Macaulay Trevelyan, C.B.E., has been Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University since 1927. He is a late Fellow of Trinity College, going there from Harrow. His publications are mostly on historical topics, and his History of England was published in 1926.

G.C.B.

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes K.C.B., C.M.G., was created a baronet in 1919. He was in command of the



Sir R. Keyes.

never-to-be forgotten operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend in 1918. He commanded the Battle Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, 1919-1921, and was Deputy Chief of Naval Staff 1921-25.

Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander Sinclair, K.C.B., was created baronet in 1919. He was Commander-in-Chief on the China Station in 1925-26, and has had the Nore Command since 1927. He commanded the First Battle Squadron, Atlantic Fleet 1922-24, and served at the battle of Jutland Bank, 1916.

K.C.B.

Air Vice-Marshal David Munro, who was created C.B. in 1924, is Director of Medical Services, Royal Air Force. He was appointed Honorary Surgeon to His Majesty in 1925. He served for many years in the Indian Medical Service before being transferred to the R.A.F. in 1919.

K.C.M.G.

Sir William Henry Clark, K.C.S.I., who was made C.M.G. in 1903, has been Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade since 1917. After service in the Diplomatic Corps he became private secretary at the Board of Trade in 1906, and to the Right Hon. David Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1908-10.

Reginald Fleming Johnston, C.B.E., was educated at Edinburgh University and Magdalen College, Oxford. He has had a distinguished career in China, being the Commissioner of Weihaiwei since 1927. He was previously tutor to the ex-Emperor of China, before which he had served both in North and South China, entering the Hong Kong Civil Service in 1898.

C.M.G.

The Hon. Charles Walter Hamilton Cochrane, M.C.S., recently appointed Chief Secretary to the F.M.S. Government at Kuala Lumpur, in succession to Sir William Peel. Mr. Cochrane was formerly Acting Resident of Selangor.

David William Trautman, B.A., came to Hong Kong as a Cadet in 1904. He is now Assistant Colonial Secretary, and has been Head of various local Government Departments.

Charles Fortescue Garstin.

C.B.E.

Mrs. Amy Johnson, the 22 years old British girl who flew alone from Croydon to Australia, has been made a Commander of the British Empire.

"MUSEUM OF THE REVOLUTION."

NEW INSTITUTION IN MOSCOW.

Moscow, April 30.

The imposing building of the former British Club, on the Tverskaya now houses a sort of permanent pageant in the shape of the Museum of the Revolution. Here, through the medium of paintings, photographs, old newspapers, posters, and historical relics one is enabled to envisage the sweep of the Russian revolutionary movement, from the ferocious jacqueries of Stenka Razin and Pugachev in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries up to the present time.

The character of what was probably a gay and fashionable club in pre-war days has been completely and effectively transformed. A grim atmosphere of class hatred and bloodshed broods over the Museum, and finds expression in many of its exhibits. The whole Museum, and especially its pre-revolutionary sections, are organized to inspire the maximum of bitterness and Communist zeal in the throngs of workers, Red Army soldiers, and schoolchildren who visit it. The worst aspects of serfdom are brought out; one painting shows a woman serf chained to the floor of the stable and forced to suckle a hunting-dog, while her own baby cannot reach her. A yellowed newspaper of the early nineteenth century displays an advertisement of the sale of a carriage and a serf girl.

After the elemental outbursts of illiterate peasant serfs the Museum shows the development of the planned revolutionary movement of the nineteenth century, which coincided with the appearance and development of the radical intelligentsia. There are memorials of Lenin's elder brother, Alexander Ulianov, who was hanged for participation in a plot to assassinate Tsar Alexander III, and one is struck by the sentence into which he condensed his justification for the act: "Terror is the sole form of defence to which a minority, strong only in spiritual force, can resort."

Two or three rooms are set aside as an exhibition of the activities of the Communist newspapers in almost all the languages of the world, tattered red flags which were at one time carried by German Spartacists and Canton Communists, the truncated news-sheets which appeared in Britain during the General Strike, and an ingenious map illustrating the political and economic condition of Europe after the war.

The Museum of the Revolution conveys a more living and vivid idea of this aspect of Russian history than one would be likely to acquire by burrowing into historical books and collections of documents. Its organization affords new proof of the innate Russian capacity for imaginative and interesting museum arrangement.

LAST LEPROS IN NORWAY.

Oslo, May 1.

The medical authorities, in a statement recently published, say that leprosy has been mastered in Norway. There are now only seventy-two lepers, and when the last of these dies—he can live another thirty years—the disease will have disappeared from the country. Leprosy was in all probability brought to Norway by the Vikings, who visited Britain and France, and has been a curse to the population, especially the fishermen, ever since. All lepers are interned in special hospitals, and some of the patients have lived to a great age. One has celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday, before he died of leprosy, but of decrepitude.

M.I.N.A., is Chief Manager of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, and a prominent local sportsman. He has at various times been President of the Hong Kong Boxing Association, the Hong Kong Football Club, and the H.K. Football Association. He is also a Steward of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

Mrs. Burnett Smith (Annie S. Swan), is the well-known novelist who has of recent years been interested in the magazine "The Woman at Home." Her first successful book was "Aldersyde," "The Ivory God," one of her more recent successes, was published in 1923. She lives at Aldersyde, Gullane, East Lothian.

O.B.E.

Captain Charles Darby, Major Alfred Gordon Lee, Captain Hugh Reginald Stanley

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL.

Social Function.
To-day—Government House Reception, 9.15 p.m.

Entertainments.
To-day—Queen's Theatre, "Puttin' on the Ritz."
To-day—Star Theatre, "Powder my Back."
To-day—World Theatre, "Slightly Used."
To-day—Majestic Theatre, "American Beauty," and Madame Carola.

Lammeris' Auctions.
June 5—At Sales Room, Duddell Street, postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.
June 6—At Sales Room, Duddell Street, household furniture, 2.30 p.m.

Meetings.
To-morrow—Hong Kong Jockey Club half yearly meeting, Happy Valley, 5.30 p.m.
To-morrow—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., P. & O. Building, 11 a.m.

Sports.
See Special Sports Diary on page 8.

Miscellaneous.
To-morrow—Ladies' whist Drive, Police Recreation Club, 3.30 p.m.

INDIAN FLYER.

May Fly Back to London.

India was recently put on the map of aviation progress by two intrepid youths, Messrs. Chawla and Engineer who, flying in a light plane, traversed some 6,000 miles from India to Britain. The trip was made in 17 days.

The two Karachi flyers left their country without any preliminary publicity and the fact that they had embarked upon this flight became known when they were already halfway up the Persian Gulf. The flyers won a government gift of Rs. 7,500.

Having been successful in the dual flight, Mr. Engineer has expressed the intention to attempt a solo one, starting from Britain back to India.

No incident marred the Indian flyer, and their reception by the British public was enthusiastic. However, they did not land at their intended destination in Britain, the Croydon aerodrome, owing to difficult weather conditions and the inaccuracy of instruments, which caused them to go wrong in their direction. They had to come down at Thetford in Norfolk. The big crowds that had assembled at Croydon, consisting of both Indians and Britons, were disappointed.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEM

Lord Mayor's Visit to Stockholm.

Stockholm, April 30.
The Lord Mayor of London is expected to visit Stockholm this summer, when the Stockholm Exhibition of Arts, Crafts and Ideal Homes, to be opened by King Gustaf on May 16, will add a fresh attraction to this beautiful capital.

It is understood that Sir William will appear in full State and be accompanied by the mace-bearer and other traditional city functionaries. This raises a problem for the authorities, since Stockholm, which was a royal city as far back as 1220, has never had any distinct city emblems other than a coat of arms bearing the image of Saint King Erik. Now that the Lord Mayor is to appear in all the traditional pomp a suggestion has been made that a golden chain should be designed for the Mayor of Stockholm for use on important occasions. Although a similar proposal was rejected on an earlier occasion it is hoped that Stockholm will now grant a decorative sign of authority to its Mayor.

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and

HONG KONG HOTEL

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during Summer months.

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At the Hong Kong Hotel no Tea Dances will be held during the Summer months.

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FLYER KILLED.

On Practice Flight in Siam.

Bangkok, May 22.
Flying in practice formation, a plane of the Aeronautical Department crashed to the earth in a padi field in Tambol Lak Hok near Wat Nanyong yesterday morning, killing the pilot, Sub-Corporal Sanan Sam-mali almost instantly.

The machine crashed from a height of about 200 metres, and so forceful was the impact that the nose of the plane and part of the fuselage were buried two or three feet under the marshy ground. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained, for which purpose a committee is being formed for the inquiry. Investigation of the wreckage revealed that Sanan had already stripped himself from the straps and was prepared to jump with his parachute. Somehow or other he must have got tangled and was unable to leap before the falling machine hit the ground.

The deceased left with two other machines at 9 a.m. from Don Muang flying field on the practice flight. While flying over Lak Hok, his plane was seen to plunge downward suddenly in a nose dive. It was believed that a controlling part must have got out of order.

Sub-Corporal Sanan became engaged to Nangsoo Donggam Tiew-chu only a few days ago. His betrothed, accompanied by her mother visited the aerodrome this morning where the remains of the aviator are lying in state. Sub-Corporal Sanan was the son of Non-Commissioned Officer Khun Jaijarn Bonakhan of the military police section.—Bangkok Daily Mail.

NURSE STABBED.

By Unknown Assailant in Kuala Lumpur.

Kuala Lumpur, May 22.
A report was received by the Central Police shortly after two this morning that there had been a stabbing affair at the General Hospital. It is alleged that a European nursing sister, Miss Pender, was stabbed in her room when she was asleep by a man, who then made his escape.

Miss Pender, we are informed, was first attended at the General Hospital, and then removed to the European Hospital. A gold watch was found to be missing from her room and later it was found in the bathroom. It is not known who the attacker was, for it was not possible for Miss Pender to see his face.

The police are investigating the matter.—Malay Mail.

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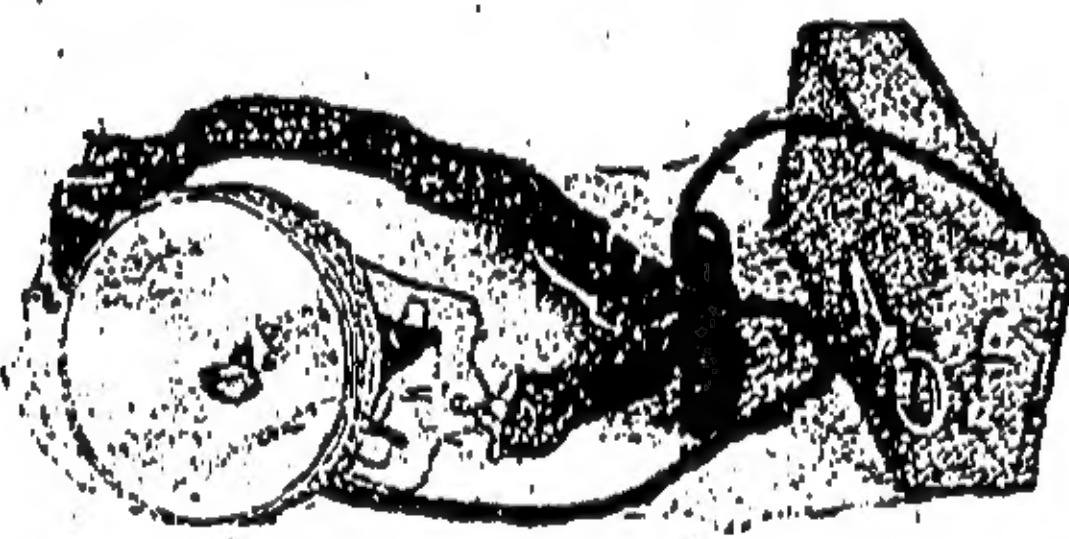
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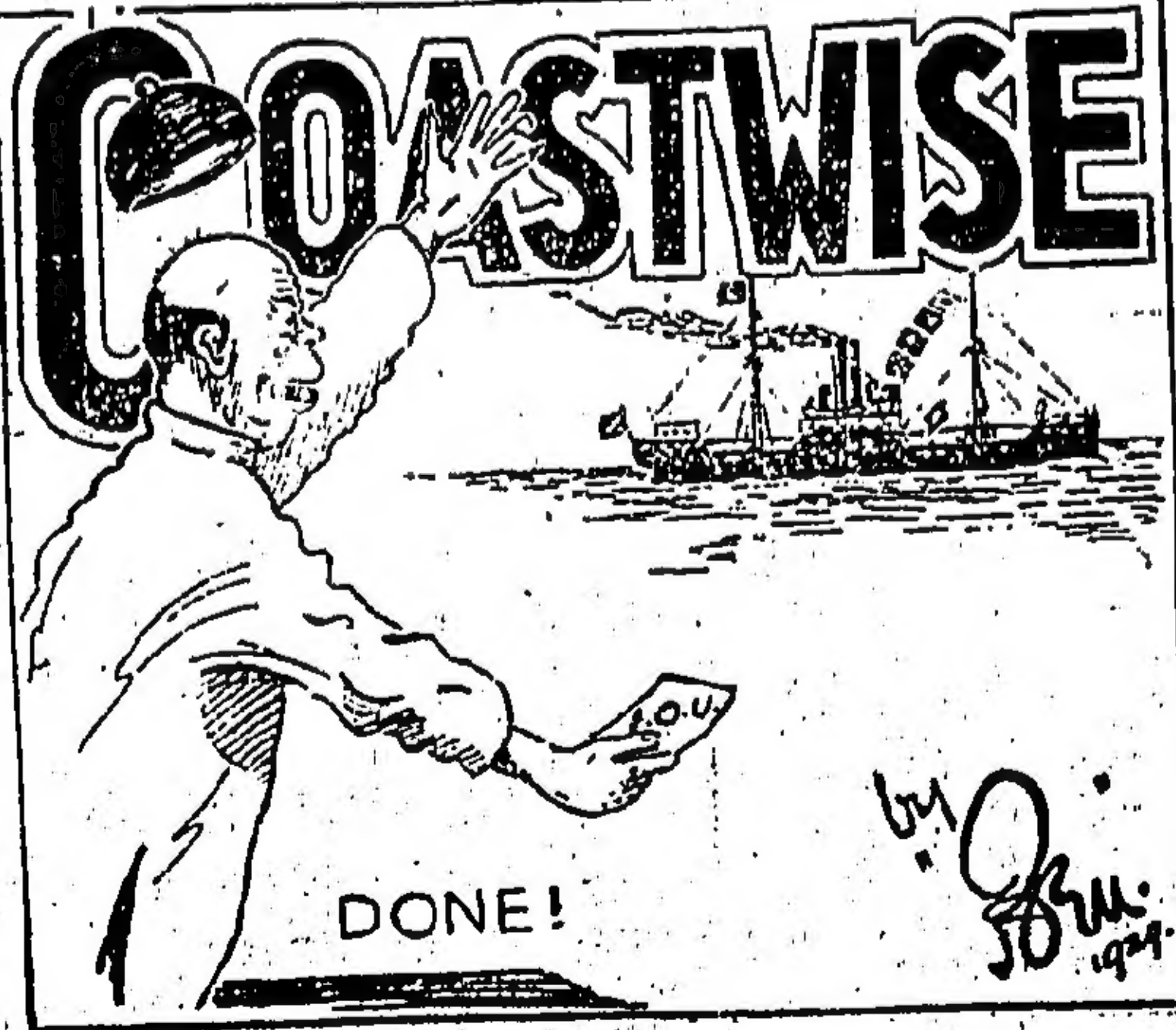
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Sport Columns

WATER POLO.

Royal Navy Beat
Somersets.

KOWLOON JUNIORS WIN.

In the opening matches of the water polo season yesterday the Royal Navy beat the Somersets by four goals to two. Mr. Weyman refereed a very keen game, the teams being:

Royal Navy: Harness, Leafe, Bull, Diplock, Smythe, Ryan, and Barrett.

Somersets: Naylor, Lilley, Meadows, Mackenzie, Sprouting, Howard and Parkes.

Barrett opened the score for the Navy, who led by this one goal at the interval. The Navy added another shortly after the resumption, but the lead was reduced by Sprouting, who scored from a melee in the goal-mouth, and Howard put the Somersets level terms a few moments later. Barrett added two goals for the Navy before the final whistle blew, to give them the victory by four goals to two.

Kowloon Seconds Win.

Kowloon second team beat the 12th Heavy Battery, R.A., in the second game of the evening, Mr. C. T. May being in charge of the game. The teams were:

Kowloon: Hedley, Mitchell, Railton, Bliss, Franks, Padgett, and May.

R.A.: Moon, Hasketh, Oliver, Cavanagh, Lewis, Breeds, and Leadbetter.

The game was a poor one and the interval arrived with the score sheet blank. Both sides missed good opportunities. In the second half Bliss put on a goal for the Kowloon team, adding another almost immediately afterward. Mitchell scored the third with a fine individual effort.

"PLAY THE GAME."

Straight Talk from
Lord Hawke.

"Let there be no sitting on the fence in the forthcoming Test matches between Britain and Australia was made by Lord Hawke, president of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club, when speaking at a club luncheon in Leeds.

"Four days are allotted to the coming Test matches," he said, "and I can only hope we shall see them finished. I also hope we shall see bright cricket on both sides—and may the best side win."

"All I can hope is that the Tests will compensate the counties who have to give up their players by producing brighter cricket and I trust Britain will set the example. If the Tests are not finished in four days it is almost certain that we shall go back to three days."

Lord Hawke appealed to the Yorkshire players to forget first-innings points in their matches, and assured them that if they played the game in the true spirit none of them would "be carpeted" because he happened to be on the losing side.

FOOTBALL.

Election to South and
North Divisions.

London, Yesterday.
Gillingham has been re-elected and the Thames Club has been elected to the Southern section of the third division of the Football League.

Motherthyr has not been re-elected. Barrow and Halifax have been re-elected to the Northern section. Reuter.

LAWN BOWLS.

The following will represent the Sports Club in a friendly game at lawn bowls against the Kowloon Cricket Club at their green tomorrow, play to commence at 4.45 p.m. sharp:

B. W. Bradbury (Skip), Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern C.M.G., S. J. Jordan, P. A. Dixon, L. J. Blackburn (Skip), C. S. Rosset, C. M. Alves, W. Langenstrass.

League Review.

Owing to going to press earlier to-day "Short Head's" review of Saturday's League games will be published to-morrow instead of to-day as usual.

TENNIS.

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon C.C. in their League fixtures to-morrow: "B" Division v. Club de Recreation, K.C.C. ground at 5.15 p.m. sharp. L. Jack and R. B. Hambley, J. Mackintosh and W. M. Gittins, A. T. Lee and F. Crose. "C" Division v. H.K.C.C. on the H.K.C.C. ground at 5.15 p.m. sharp. W. Brown and G. Burnett, C. Hedley and N. Mackay, R. B. Jackson and F. Chubb.

STRENUOUS 'SOCCER'

Wise Words from
Malaya.

HONG KONG, PLEASE NOTE!

To-day on the Padang we shall see the first inter-State Association football match of the present season when Selangor will entertain Negri Sembilan, says the Malay Mail. This match is, needless to say, one of the most important fixtures in Malayan football.

There is, however, one item which has been overlooked in regard to all matches played on the Selangor Club Padang and that is the difficulty of keeping the touch lines clear of Asiatic spectators whose enthusiasm decreases that they shall have a closer view of the play, with the result that bunches of Sikhs, Malays, Chinese, and Tamils sit themselves down often with the whole or part of their bodies actually on the pitch.

Our Sports Diary

LOCAL

Lawn Tennis—Wednesday
—"B" Division—L.R.C. v. M.B.K.; K.C.C. v. Recreation; C.C.C. v. G.R.C.; Y.M.C.A. v. Nippon Club; H.K.C.C. v. U.S.R.C.; C.S.C.C. v. S.C.A.A.; "C" Division—H.K.C.C. v. K.C.C.; G.T.C. v. G.R.C.; K.I.T.C. v. Recreation; University T.C. v. R.E.S.C. Mixed

Doubles—G.R.C. v. L.R.C. Saturday—"A" Division—H.K.C.C. v. L.R.C.; G.R.C. v. M.B.K.; S.C.A.A. v. K.C.C. "B" Division—M.B.K. v. R.E.S.C.; Recreation v. L.R.C. R.E.S.C. v. C.R.C.; Nippon Club v. University T.C.; H.K.C.C. v. Y.M.C.A.; U.S.R.C. v. S.C.A.A.; C.S.C.C. v. C.C.C. "C" Division—G.R.C. v. University T.C.; Recreation v. German T.C.; Filipino Club v. L.R.C.

Lawn Bowls—To-morrow—Kowloon Docks R.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.; Craigengower C.C. v. C.S.C.C.; Kowloon B.G.C. v. Police R.C.; Kowloon C.C. v. Recreation. 2nd Division—Recreation v. H.K. Electric R.C.; Tai Koo R.C. v. K.C.C.; C.S.C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.; Royal H.K.Y.C. v. C.C.C.

Football—Thursday—Football Referees' Association, 5.30 p.m.

Water Polo—To-morrow—Senior Division—R.A. v. V.R.C.; Junior Division—Somersets v. University.

Racing—June 4—Half-yearly General Meeting of Voting Members of Jockey Club, 5.30 p.m.

June 7 and 9—Sixth Extra Race Meeting.

Golf—Saturday and Sunday—Captain's Cup, Whitsuntide.

HOME

Racing—To-morrow—The Derby.

Cricket—To-day—Test Trial Match, England v. The Rest, Lord's.

The inevitable happens: the ball is swept out to the wing and a dash is made to save it from going outside. The ball lands somewhere on the road and the player finds himself head over heels in a squawking mass of humanity.

Some players deliberately fake flying leaps in amongst the crowd with the hope of scaring them off the touch line, but the enthusiasm of the crowd outweighs their knowledge of English football rules and they returned to their respective points of vantage like the wave of an incoming tide.

Misguided Enthusiasts.

Enthusiasm in sport is the last thing we want to discourage, but in the interests of sport itself it is most essential that at least the primary rules and regulations which govern the game should be enforced. We believe we are correct in stating less than a fortnight ago a referee stopped a game on the Padang because of the trouble caused by the crowds surging over the touch line at various points and making it practically impossible either to play or control the game according to rules.

Surely it would be very easy to rope off the soccer pitch, at least when an important match is to be played. One can hardly imagine a billiards match being played with half the spectators parking themselves on the edge of the table and yet here we are playing football under conditions which are most unsatisfactory and which have been the cause of more than one dispute.

Let us hope that some move will be made in the matter.

Sound wisdom, say we. We have some of our local gladiators will "read, mark, and learn" and put it into practice next season.

POLICE SPORTS.

Concessions Compete in
Tientsin.

A LONG TUG-OF-WAR.

Tientsin, May 17.

The International Police Sports were held on the Min Yuan yesterday, the Chinese Police of the four Concessions competing, namely, British, French, Italian and Japanese. The weather turned out brilliant, after a dull and unpleasant morning, and hundreds of people of all ages gathered round the course to watch the events. The keenness evinced by all the Police was extraordinary. We have seldom seen more enthusiasm even at school sports, and a man had but to distinguish himself in an event to be immediately lionised by his comrades.

Even after the sprint races a successful runner had to contend with the nurse-like attentions of his fellows, who rushed up and insisted on his using their shoulders as a crutch and walking off like a wounded warrior.

A large concourse of B.M.C. policemen formed a well-drilled cordon, though it must be said of them that they did applaud the performances of other Police as well—if there was considerably less volume in their response in such cases. Rivalry of this sort does no harm, however, and is one of the factors stimulating the intense interest now being taken by the Chinese Police of the various Concessions in athletics.

The French Police won the Aggregate Cup (a beautiful gold trophy), presented originally by themselves, by 48 points, the British Municipal Police coming close with 45. The Italians claimed 18 points and the Japanese 5. The most successful individual athlete was Wu Pei-tsun, with 12 points, who is in the French Police, while the second best was Yang Yu-san of the British force.

The British won both of the two more spectacular events of the day, namely, the tug-of-war, and the Relay race. The Tug-of-War was an exceptionally severe affair lasting only four seconds under 15 minutes. The Italians looked the heavier lot, and were certainly more experienced and better trained. They ought to have won. But the British showed the most remarkable endurance and determination. They did most of the pulling all through, but found the Italian force very hard to move, and the latter had the advantage most of the time. Indeed the British Police were forced to employ the lock on two or three occasions. But finally they got the other people going and then they did not stop until the last man had been pulled over the line. The Italians finished in very good condition and nobody needed attention thanks to the excellent training they had received, while the Min Yuan was like a gladiatorial arena at the finish with the British police team being walked about in various stages of distress by elated and hero-worshipping colleagues.

In the relay the British first runner was badly beaten by the pistol, but he ran very well, and had almost made up for his bad start when he transferred the stick to the No. 2, who established a lead which the two following men easily maintained, the French team being second and the Italian third.

The trophies and prizes were presented by Mme. Meyrier at the close. Miss Chen, daughter of Mr. Taoyuan Chen, of the B.M.C., presented a handsome bouquet to Mme. Meyrier, for whom cheers were given.

Results.

The results are as follow (the various Concession Police being indicated by the initials, B. for British and so on):

High Jump—1, tie, B F and I Police, 5 ft.

Long Jump—1 and 2, F; 3, I. 17ft. 11½ ins.

Pole Vaulting—1, F; 2, F and J. (tie), 9ft. 3ins.

Shot Putting—1 and 2, F; 3, I. 31 ft.

Discus Throw—1, B; 2, and 3, I. Distance, 85 ft. 6½ ins.

100 Metres flat—1, F; 2, J; 3, B. 12.2 secs.

800 Metres—1 and 3, B; 2, F. 110 Metres Low Hurdles—1 and 3, B; 2, F. 17.4 secs.

1,500 Metres 1, F. Time, 5.05.4.

Tag-of-war—British Police beat Italian Police in 14 mins. 58 secs. In the previous round the British beat the Japanese and the Italians beat the French.

200 Metres (foreign Police only)—1, Thai (F.M.F.); 2, Hiyaeta and 3, Kamigawa, both of the Japanese force. Time 23.2.

Relay Cup—1, B; 2, F; 3, I; 4, J. Time, 50.4.

Chief Constable T. H. Chang, of the B.M.C. Police, thanked Mme. Meyrier and the Consul-General and Constables for their attendance and encouragement and Brigadier R. M. Heath for kindly acting as Referee.

The following officials were in charge of the events: Chief and Tientsin Times.

"RUGGER" IN U.S.A.

Growing in Spite of
Obstacles.

CONTRASTS IN OUTLOOK.

[By "Hard Balled."]

Already this season letters have arrived from Denmark and Turkey announcing the formation of Rugby football clubs, and now from the United States comes news of a club which has just been started in New York.

Mr. J. J. Hurley writes to say: "I enclose a report from Mr. T. St. John Wood, the secretary of the newly formed New York R.U.F.C. Mr. Wood asked me to get in touch with you, as he thought that if you mentioned the club it would lead to Rugger men living near New York getting in touch with him."

Well, the report is certainly interesting. Last December Mr. H. Cooper, a Cambridge man, organised a team at Yale to play the Montreal R.F.C., for Rugger is flourishing in Canada. Then Mr. Wood formed the New York club, and has arranged fixtures during the next two months with Yale, the U.S. Marines, and Montreal.

As an inter-varsity match between Yale and Harvard has also been fixed it is clear that the game is going ahead.

New York's Stars.

New York has some useful players. J. O. J. Malfrey, who nearly got a blue for Cambridge a year or two ago, captains the side, and M. Barak, the Northampton centre, and A. F. Bugle, the Watsonian hooker, are also members. Other clubs represented are Monkstown, Northern Wasps, and Pontypriid.

The U.S. Marines, encouraged by their success against British teams in Shanghai are taking up the game, and this appears to be the beginning of a definite movement to establish Rugger in America.

Mr. Wood concludes his report by saying: "Rugger seems to be making a very good impression among Americans. The people here like a very hard game. Kid Berg's popularity in New York expresses what is meant."

They certainly do like a hard game. I once played against an American team from the University of California, and hard is a miserably inadequate word to describe that match. But you may wonder why I am expatiating at such length on this New York club. It is because I think that Mr. Wood will have some particularly interesting experiences in trying to make Americans understand our game after their own brand of Rugby.

The two games are very different though they both spring from the same root. The Oneida Club of Boston were the first organised football club in the States, and its matches were played under what amounted to Rugby Union rules, writes H.P. Marshall in the Daily Mail. After this the American game developed along its own lines.

The Americans found scrummaging tedious. I have just been reading a book of reminiscences of A.A. Stagg, one of the leading football coaches in America, and his comments are instructive. He explains that there were two contrasts in the national outlook of the respective nations.

First "we could see no rhyme or reason in the British scrummage," and second, "in the respective attitudes toward the rules. The British, in general, regard both the letter and the spirit. We, in general, regard the letter only. Rules affect each side alike. If we are smart enough to detect a joker or loophole first then we are entitled not only in law but in ethics to take advantage of it."

Significant Verdict.

That is the verdict of a representative American. It is significant, though I have no space to argue about it here. It does, however, presage difficulty for the New York club, for Rugger in which only the letter and not the spirit of the rules is observed would be a very poor game.

To end on a lighter note, here is an extract from an account of a match between Chicago and Illinois:

"This, then, is what happened. McCarty, he of the white f on his broad back, went through that Illinois line for fifteen yards. They form again. McCarty goes through for another fifteen yards. They form again. McCarty goes through for seven yards. They form again. McCarty goes through to the six-yard line. They form again. McCarty goes through for a touch down. Play that on your big bassoon."

I suppose the only comment on that is "Attaboy, McCarty." He sounded the sort of centre we want in the British team! But I wish I could describe a match like that!

Inspector P. J. Lawless, Messrs. T. H. Chang, M. Daudrumere, A. Angeloni, R. Jober, M. Guenzani, E. Bay, H. M. Mackenzie, S. Naito, Y. Yoda and P. C. Chen—Peking and Tientsin Times.

STRAITS RACING.

H.E. the Governor at
the S.T.C.

SOME GOOD FINISHES.

With fine weather and prospects of interesting racing, there was an excellent attendance at the Singapore Turf Club and the third day of the spring meeting was quite the most successful so far held. Every one was pleased to see H.E. the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, and Lady Clementi, occupying their box in the grand stand, this being the first time that Government House has been represented at the races this meeting.

Though wins were by wide margins in several cases, the results went generally according to expectations, and there were no startling dividends returned by the totalisator. The \$47 paid on Monarch and \$14 on Wallstone were the highest. In three races there were only two places, but the other five attracted good fields.

Hill and Farthing each rode two winners, and the other successful jockeys were Robinson, McPherson, Moore and Davies.

There were two races over race-course distance, and the second of these, the last event of the day, provided a splendid finish, with Hot Iron winning in great style.—Straits Times.

POLO.

15th Infantry Defeat
Marines.

A VERY EXCITING GAME.

Tientsin, May 19.

After a very exciting game, with many tense moments, the officers of the 15th U.S. Infantry defeated the officers of the Marines (Peking Legation Guard) by 4 goals to 2. Last week the team met in Peking, where the 15th Infantry won after extra time had been played, by 3 goals to 2.

It was at the request of the Marines that the proposed "Round Robin" games with three teams playing two chukkers each were abandoned in preference to a return match between the two teams.

The 15th Infantry line-up was as follows:—No. 1, Captain Collier; No. 2, Lieut. Boatner; No. 3, Lieut. Cornog; No. 4, Captain Evans.

The Marines' Team was as follows:—No. 1, Lieut. Thompson; No. 2, Captain Gill; No. 3, Lieut. Waller; No. 4, Major Rupertus; with Captain Ruffner as spare man.

All the four goals for the 15th Infantry were scored by Captain Evans, while Lieut. Waller and Captain Gill scored for the Marines.

There was a large crowd out to watch the match, and the team and guests were entertained to tea.—P. & T. Times.

CRAMP IN SPORT.

Keep Your Muscles in
Training.

CELLS POISONED.

Of all mishaps which may overtake the sports enthusiast, cramp is perhaps the most dramatic.

Suddenly, often without any warning, a part of the body becomes tense with agonising pain, and the victim falls helpless.

It is due to a sudden and intense spasm of certain muscles. Only a few may be affected in an arm or leg, but these may render the remainder of the body temporarily useless.

Swimmers are particularly liable to cramp in the muscles of their abdomens and thighs. This may attack them within a few minutes of entering the water.

And the sudden cries for assistance from one considered to be a strong swimmer often cause much surprise and alarm.

Usually the most muscular type of individual is attacked, but no body is immune.

Certain people are more liable to cramp than others. They are usually attacked on resuming a sport after an interval of many months or years.

To guard against it such persons should not allow their muscles to get out of training. If regular training is impossible restraint should be exercised at the beginning of the season.

Cramp is a sign that the muscle cells are poisoned by toxic products of exhaustion.

Sometimes this exhaustion may come on slowly. Then the ordinary muscular fatigue results. At other times the onset is rapid and confined to certain groups of muscles only. These go into sudden and painful spasm, popularly—or rather unpopularly—known as "cramp."

LAWSUIT AGAINST TROTSKY.

MAY BE ALLOWED INTO GERMANY.

Berlin, May 1. An interesting literary action brought by a German publishing house against Trotsky has resulted in an appeal to the German authorities to permit the exile a few weeks' stay in this country. The well-known publishers of historical memoirs, Carl Reissner, of Dresden, claim that a year ago Trotsky promised them the manuscript of a work entitled "Lenin and his Followers," to be ready this spring, and signed a contract to that effect. When the representative of the firm appeared in Stamboul at the time this agreement was signed, Trotsky inquired whether the political opinions of this house were such as warranted a man of his views permitting them to handle his work. He received the reply that the firm had never published books deliberately against Soviet Russia, nor had it any intention of engaging upon any such publication.

No mention was made of the fact that a work by Kerensky, containing sharp criticism of Lenin and the Soviet regime, had appeared among Reissner's books. Trotsky heard of this later, and raised objections, to which he received the reply that had the publishers been fully aware of what Kerensky proposed to write they would doubtless not have handled the book. In any case, to satisfy Trotsky, the firm expressed themselves willing to let Kerensky vanish from the market as soon as the present edition was exhausted. This did not satisfy Trotsky, who declared that he considered his contract no longer valid.

His presence as witness is urgently desired by the court about the middle of May, and his friends are hoping that this may be the means of obtaining him permission to enter Germany and obtain medical advice. Criticism of political enemies, to the effect that this is what he has doubtless been trying to accomplish, is met by the reply that not he but his publishers have brought the action.

MUSICAL WHISTLES.

On New U.S. Trains.

Memphis, Tenn., May 13. Callopie whistles being attached as a part of the regular equipment on passenger engines on the Southern railroad operating in Dixie are proving popular, officials of the road say.

These musical whistles are to be blown—or played—as the train approaches crossings and stations in towns along the routes at night. Their purpose, officials of the road explain, will be to avoid disturbing persons who have the habit of going to bed early and who are not accustomed to unusual noises during the night.

Residents of many of the towns have complained that the shrill steam whistles awaken them at all hours of the night. During the day and in the open stretches of the country blasts from the untimely steam whistles will be sounded. The first callopie whistle recently was installed on an engine run by the veteran engineer Mike Brady.

Others will be added as rapidly as possible. They are enthusiastic over the innovation. Eight pipe organ-like whistles ranging from 1/2 to three inches in height are constructed on a pipe along the front of the engine. A keyboard in the engine cab enables the engineer to produce on the device a soft, rather melodious sound.

Engineer Brady has been using his several days and declares he is rapidly mastering such tunes as "Alabama Bound," "Dixie," and "Casey Jones." His "run" is from Memphis to Sheffield, Ala., on the Memphis division of the Southern. The new whistle is proving popular with trainmen and has been received enthusiastically in towns along the Memphis-Sheffield route.

"COWBOY MAD."

Lad's Suicide in a Garden.

FOND OF CINEMAS.

A verdict of "Suicide during a fit of temporary insanity" was returned at an inquest in Croydon on the body of Leslie Greenslade (16), of Milton Road, Caterham, who was found with a gunshot wound in the head in the garden of a house at Newlands Cottages, Coudon Common, where his girl friend, Nellie Ball, lived. Greenslade, who was a junior gardener at Caterham, was discovered with a handkerchief tied over his mouth and one of his boots off. A gun was by his side.

The dead boy's father, Charles Albert Greenslade, of Milton Road, Upper Caterham, said that his son had never complained of anything. He would call him quite a normal boy. He objected his son's association with Miss Ball only because they were too young. He had told his son that he was not to go to the house where she lived.

Mr. Greenslade handed to the coroner a bundle of photographs of film stars, and after the coroner had examined them they were passed to the jury for inspection. The pictures, said Mr. Greenslade, had been on the wall. They had been taken from a weekly film magazine. The coroner: You say he always went to see cowboy pictures?—Yes.

When you say he was "cowboy mad," what do you mean?—Everything he saw on the pictures he would act on the Common. He would play with whips, lassoes, and toy pistols with other boys. The boy went to work as usual. He appeared to be quite normal. When he came home he did not have supper but went to play with his boy friends, returning some time after 9 p.m.

"I asked him," added Mr. Greenslade, "if he had been round to the girl's house, and when he admitted doing so I said, 'I thought I told you not to go there.'" His son had replied that he was only there for a short time. "I took him by the shoulders and shook him to make him understand," said the father.

Lionel Walter A. Herbert, of Minehams, Caterham, the boy's employer, said that the boy always appeared quite happy and normal. "He used to teach my children tricks he had seen at the pictures," said Mr. Herbert. "It was quite boyish play; nothing abnormal. He was picture-mad. He was a very good boy at his work in every way."

A FROG-CATCHER.

Refuses to Pay for a Meal.

The altruism of a Chinese frog-catcher and the alleged avarice of a Chinese restaurant assistant led to the appearance of the pair of them in the Penang Police Court before Mr. A. D. York, charged with fighting in public, says the Straits Echo.

Khong Leng, the eating shop assistant, said that Tan Kim-hooi, the frog-catcher, consumed a meal valued at twenty-three cents for which he refused to pay. The frog-catcher contended that the bill should have been ten cents, but because of his kindly nature he agreed to pay two cents extra.

After paying twelve cents, a discussion arose with the shop assistant, the discussion became a dispute, and the contending parties overlooked the rules and ethics of ordered debate to such an extent as to attract the attention of passers-by. Dropping parliamentary rules entirely, the frog-catcher is alleged to have hit the assistant first in one eye and then, as if to give evidence of his extreme impartiality, in the other.

The shop assistant explained to His Worship that he could not retaliate at the moment as his hands were not free, and Mr. York remarked with a laugh: "Yes. I suppose if both hands had been free, there would have been a good fight."

"If the frog-catcher would stick

POLICE FIGHT WITH POLAR BEAR.

KNIFE AND Mallet AS WEAPONS.

ATTACK ON ICE HUT.

News recently reached Vancouver of a thrilling encounter between two members of the North-West Mounted Police and an angry, ravenous polar bear, which secured possession of their gun during the fight.

During an 1,800-mile journey in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, Inspector Joy, Constable Taggart, and an Eskimo driver were camping for the night. Asleep in their igloo, the trio were aroused by the barking of their tethered dogs. They knew it was a bear, and had no intention of interfering with him until they heard the marauder dragging clothing and provisions from one of the komatiks (sleds).

A Terrific Hullabaloo. Joy unwillingly gave the order to shoot him, but when the constable attempted to get outside he found the doorway of the igloo buried in a drift of hard snow. The occupants raised a terrific hullabaloo to frighten the bear away, but it turned to the igloo, climbed all over it, and by the time a hole was made in the ice-lined wall, big enough for a man to crawl through was waiting there and immediately made a savage plunge to get in.

The police were at a disadvantage, because it is the necessary custom of the Polar regions to stack firearms outside the snow huts, since, if kept inside, the warm, damp air would instantly freeze on sudden exposure to the open air and be rendered useless.

The gun, in its cover, was standing close by the hole made in the wall, and Taggart seized it just as the desperate attack of the bear was beaten back for the moment.

In a flash the bear struck the rifle from the officer's hands, and as if to frustrate any further attempt to recover it, stood on it with both forepaws, snarling angrily, with his head thrust through the hole. Lunging forward to get at the men, the bear met such a vigorous counter-attack from a snow knife and mallet that he fell back a pace or two. Taggart recovered the rifle just in time to bring down the bear as he made his third charge.

Contrary to popular opinion, the police do not regard the bear as the "great white terror of the North," nor do they avoid the localities where he is.

PRACTICAL JOKER.

Sends Actress A Heart Pierced by Dagger.

Ancona, Italy, May 16.

A bleeding heart pierced by a small dagger with a diamond studded handle and placed in an elaborately prepared box was presented to Miss Nanda Primavera, one of the most popular stars on the Italian vaudeville stage.

The box, adorned with flowers, was presented to the actress at the end of the second act of a musical comedy she was playing here. When Nanda opened the box she thought at first that the heart was a chocolate confection of a silk-knick-knack filled with candies or perhaps a toy, interpreted as a symbolic gift from some unknown silent lover, but upon lifting the heart out of the box she discovered it was indeed real flesh, and, terror-stricken, dropped it on the stage and fled to the dressing room with the chorus girls.

The police took possession of the strange gift to examine whether it was a human heart or merely that of an animal, and decided it was the latter.

In the opinion of the local Press it was a box of extremely bad taste.—United Press.

to his profession," remarked His Worship, imposing fines of fifty cents on both parties, "instead of engaging in public fights, peace might prevail."

LOVELY SPIES.

Intensified Hate Campaign.

RED POISON.

The Moscow Bolsheviks are intensifying their campaign of hate against Great Britain, and one of their recent moves to spread their poisonous propaganda has been to send beautiful women agents to the West End of London.

These are women who can go anywhere and by their grace and seeming charm win friends in every grade of society.

Even in the heart of London, thanks to the concessions granted them by the Socialist Government, the Russians have re-established their "poison" centres and have sent back to Britain people who were expelled for their insidious Bolshevik propaganda a few years ago.

Plenty of Money. One of the Soviet women who are now back in London after being deported for carrying on propaganda under the guise of philanthropy can be seen in the West End almost any day of the week. Plentifully supplied with money, she has found no difficulty in making friends.

Another, equally charming woman, also a Bolshevik emissary, sent to London for the special purpose of spreading propaganda, including the advantages and privileges of life under the Soviet, practises what she preaches and lives openly with a compatriot.

At first these women and the other propagandists sent by Moscow were uncertain of their position in Britain, and lived in furnished apartments which they could quit at any moment. Now they feel so secure or have received such assurances of immunity from interference that they have settled down in flats and houses.

The Indian Menace. While this propaganda system is being rebuilt in Britain, the Eastern Colleges of Russia are turning out graduates trained to undermine by propaganda the loyalty and allegiance of the people of Great Britain's Eastern possessions.

The news from India tells how they are succeeding. It is the Bolsheviks' boast that they will undermine the British Empire through India, and for years past they have been training Hindus and other Indians, first in colleges at Baku, in the Caucasus, and more recently in Moscow.

Moscow has also been sending its agents into Palestine, with the hope of stirring up both Jews and Arabs, the sole purpose being to embarrass the British.

Remarkable light is shed on the Bolsheviks' intentions by a book published last year, "Spying in Russia," by an author who used the name of John Vidor, and confessed to being a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Vast Red Army. Vidor tells how at the end of 1927 he found all the Russian munition factories at full blast and the Soviet intent upon building up a Red army of 12,000,000 men.

"The Revolutionary Military Council," Vidor says, "after careful consideration, has come to the conclusion that their plan of campaign, in the event of a war with Britain, will mean an offensive in the Far East (India), and a possible offensive through Palestine to Egypt."

SECOND LEVEE.

Prince Acts for King George.

London, Yesterday. The second levee of the season was held at St. James's Palace this morning by the Prince of Wales on behalf of the King.

His Majesty is almost certain to see the Derby, also the Oaks, but the weather is so unsettled that meteorological "prophets" are unable to say whether the race will be run in rain or sunshine.—Reuter.

YOUTH BORED BY RELIGION.

ORGANISED CHRISTIANITY DEAD BY 2030.

A prophecy that organised Christianity would probably be dead in a hundred years was made by Mr. C. E. M. Joad, the philosopher, in a speech at Cambridge. "A generation is growing to maturity," he said, "which is to all intents and purposes without religion. They do not believe, they do not want to believe, and the subject bores them."

Mr. Joad was talking to the annual congress of the National Union of Students about "The Present and Prospects of Religion."

There were nearly 6,000 fewer clergymen in the Church of England in 1929 than in 1921, he said. And if the present rate of decrease was maintained they would be an extinct species in England and Wales in thirty years.

"Clergymen fiddle while the Church burns. Churchmen are absorbed in controversies over technical matters of no interest to the layman."

"The times admittedly are difficult, but when the perplexed citizens of a distracted world seek guidance, they are regaled with controversies over Reservation and chatter about Aumbries."

"Science admittedly has no bearing on the spiritual truths of religion and can have none. But the spiritual truths of Christianity are entangled in a mass of obsolete dogmas."

"Young men and women are so educated as to find it impossible to accept the old-fashioned view of religion. Whenever they enter a Church they are required to leave their intelligences in the porch."

Religion "A Fiction." "The present generation has shown religion to be a fiction; it has still to come to terms with the needs which created the fiction."

"It has knocked the bottom out of the universe of the Victorians and dropped their gods through the hole; it has now to fill the vacuum that it has made."

"A wise agnosticism is one of the chief characteristics of the age. Young people to-day are suffering from a fund of unexpended seriousness. What will give them an outlet?"

"It seems unlikely that the present decline in organised religion will be arrested. Christianity, in fact, in its traditional form will not recover its influence."

"The primary need of young people is to feel that the universe is significant and that their lives matter not only to themselves but to something other and greater than themselves."

Mr. Cyril Edwin Mitchinson Joad is a Civil Servant who has written several books about philosophy. He is a Balliol man, and was John Locke scholar in Moral Philosophy at Oxford. He is 39.

EXCHANGES.

YESTERDAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London— Bank, wire 1/4 3/8 Bank, on demand 1/4 3/16 Bank, 4 months' sight 1/4 5/16 Credits, 4 months' sight 1/5 3/8

On Paris— On demand 835 Credits, 4 months' sight 910

On Berlin— On demand 82 3/4 Credits, 60 days' sight 84 3/4

On Bombay— Wire 90 1/2 On demand 90 1/2

On Calcutta— Wire 90 1/2 On demand 90 1/2

On Singapore— On demand 88

On Manila— On demand 65 1/2

On Shanghai— On demand Taels 80 Dollar 9 1/2% dis.

On Yokohama—

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 2nd June, 1930.

STOCK	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Norm.	Fin. var.	Last dividend and when paid
Banks.						
Hong Kong Bank	1525	...	...	...	Dec.	[Final 4 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Feb. 24, 30
Chartered Bank	17 1/2	...	Dec.	[Final 7 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Apr. 2, 30
Mercantile Bk., A&B.	29	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Apr. — 30
Bank of Asia	120	...	...	...	Dec.	[Final 4 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Feb. 24, 30
Insurance.						
Canton Ins.	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] May 16, 30
Union Ins.	473	...	475/480	...	Dec.	[Final 1 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] May 30, 30
China Underwriters	...	3.15	...	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] May 30, 30
China Fire Ins.	400	...	...	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] May 30, 30
H. K. Fire Ins.	955	...	...	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 25, 30
Shipping.						
Douglais	33	...	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
H. K. Steamboat	...	26	...	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 4, 30
Indo-China (Priv.)	43	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] June 19, 30
Shell Transport	35 1/2	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Jan. 6, 30
Union Waterboats	33	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 30, 30
Mining.						
Benguet	72	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim 15 cents a/c 1929
Kailan Mining Ad.	41/3	...	June	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Dec. 17, 29
Langkat (Comb.)	13.10	...	Oct.	T. 0.50 for year 20-25
" (Single)	7	...	Dec.	Pending
S'hai Exploration	1.30	...	...	...	Dec.	None
Loans	5.65	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Ranb	24 1/2	...	...	...	Mar.	[Final 1 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Pending
Tronoh Mines	21 1/2	...	Dec.	Interim 4 d. 1929
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.						
H. K. & W. Wharves	178 1/2	...	180	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 12, 30
H. K. & W. Docks	40 1/2	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
China Provident	3.70	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Hongkew	365	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 31, 30
N. Engineering	8	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Feb. 24, 30
Shanghai Docks	198	...	Apr.	T. 2.50 for year 20-25
Cotton Mills.						
Ewo Cottons	18.40	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 17, 30
Shanghai Cotton	66	...	Apr. and Oct.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Pending
Zoong Sing	10	...	June	T. 0.50 for year 20-25
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.						
H. K. & S. Hotels	19.00	...	Dec.	50 cents for 1929
H. K. Lands	87/87 1/2	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Apr. 7, 30
Shanghai Lands	265	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Feb. 12, 30
Humphreys	17	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 12, 30
H. K. Realities	10.00	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] May 7, 30
Chinese Estates	98	...	Feb.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 24, 30
Public Utilities.						
H. K. Tramways	30.60	...	30.70	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 12, 30
Peak Tram (old)	Apr.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] June 7, 29
Peak Tram (new)	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Feb. 14, 30
Sar Ferry	Sept.	Int. 25 cts. a/c 1929
China Light (old)	Sept.	Int. 25 cts. a/c 1929
China Light (new)	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] May 12, 30
H. K. Electric	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 12, 30
Macao	Dec.	None
Sandakan Lights	June	None
H. K. Telephones	17 1/2	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 12, 30
China Buses	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Feb. 21, 29
S'pore Traction (Ord.)	10 1/2	...	Sept.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Feb. 6, 30
Industrials.						
China Sugars	Dec.	In Liquidation
Malayan Sugars	27	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Apr. 11, 29
Cald Macg. Ord.	11	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Apr. 30, 30
Cement (comb.)	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 19, 30
" (old)	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 19, 30
" (new)	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 19, 30
H. K. Rope	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 19, 30
United Asbestos	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 19, 30
Stores, &c.						
Dairy Farms	27	...	Dec.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar. 14, 30
Watsons	Oct.	[Final 2 s/c 1929 ex. 1/11—10.25] Mar.

FAGGING TO GO?

Jury and Boy's Suicide.

MASTERS' VIEWS.

A recommendation that "fagging" in public schools should be abolished was made by the coroner's jury which inquired into the death of Charles Geoffrey Fairhurst, a public school boy who was found hanged at his home during the Easter holidays.

The boy was the 14-years-old son of the Rev. F. W. Fairhurst, vicar of Barrowford, near Nelson, Lancashire, and was at Sedburgh School, Yorkshire. The inquest was adjourned for further inquiry after the boy's father had handed a memorandum to the coroner.

The case has given rise to widespread discussion throughout the country. The following opinions were given to The Daily Mail:

Dr. Lytton, late Headmaster of Eton:

I have no strong opinion either for or against fagging.

Cannon H. A. P. Sawyer, Headmaster of Shrewsbury:

I am strongly in favour of the fagging system, if properly controlled by the headmaster and house-masters, as the best safeguard against bullying.

The Rev. G. F. Fisher, Headmaster of Repton:

There is very little fagging at Repton, and such as there is, is neither burdensome nor irksome.

The Rev. H. Bissaker, Headmaster of Leys School, Cambridge:

Fagging is not allowed at Leys. A retired Eton Master:

Fagging is valuable because dominating boys might attempt in any case to tyrannise. A very jealously guarded institution like fagging prevents this.

A London Public School Headmaster:

Fagging nowadays is very mild and properly organised, and forms a very good part of the training of a small boy.

Sir Nigel Playfair, the Theatrical Manager, and old Harrow Boy:

I am strongly of opinion that fagging should be abolished, if it leads to corporal punishment.

Mr. Basil Foster, the Actor and Worcestershire Cricketer:

New-- in all the years I was associated with Malvern did I find anything but good in the system. It is admirable for teaching discipline.

Old Rugbeman 1884-89:

My memories of it are far from unpleasant while one's "fag master" during one's early terms often proved a real friend then and in after life.

Canon R. D. Budworth, Headmaster of Durham School:

The fagging system is not only absolutely harmless, but it is a very good institution because it teaches discipline and creates an esprit de corps.

Mr. Robert N. Douglas, Headmaster of Giggleswick:

To a certain extent the fagging system is a protection to the small boy, because the big boy for whom he fags feels responsible for him.

AFRAID TO GO BACK.

At the resumed inquest, held by Mr. F. Rowland, the coroner, and a jury, the school governors were represented by a solicitor, Mr. G. Southern.

The Rev. F. W. Fairhurst again went into the witness-box and said that his son was for four years at school at Cambridge and was a chorister at King's College, Cambridge, before going to Sedburgh. During his last school term he had measles and spent five weeks in the school hospital. He came home a week before the Easter holidays, and it was intended that he should return after Easter. When he came home he had apparently recovered from his illness.

In reply to Mr. Rowland, he said that the boy had never threatened to take his life.

Mr. Rowland: Can you give me and the jury any reason that has made him take his life? Was he happy during his holiday?—He was the happiest of boys. Wherever he was and whatever he was doing, there was laughter there.

Mr. Fairhurst said he thought he ought to tell the coroner some of the things that his boy had told him. He read a memorandum which he had prepared. Although it might give offence, he said, without vindictiveness that the boy's death was accounted for by his intense reluctance to return to Sedburgh because of the "fagging" system at that school.

On going to Sedburgh last September his boy found the following system in existence:

Each new boy was expected to do 20 "fags" a week, on acts of service for a prefect, who in some instances was in a lower form. If a boy did not gain marks for fagging he was judged by the prefects and "billed."

He asked his boy what "billed" meant, and he said it meant beaten. When he asked him if he had ever been beaten he said that he had not. He (the boy) said that when his holidays were over it was worse each time going back.

Mr. Rowland: I gather that the only reason you can give me why he should take his life was because he would not face the return to school life.

Mr. Fairhurst: That is my definite belief.

Mr. Southern asked: Did you think your boy was bullied at Sedburgh?—No.

Do you believe the fagging system is associated with bullying?—I do.

Mrs. Fairhurst, wife of the vicar, said that on April 29 the boy "knocked about the house" as usual. As his holidays were over that day she allowed him to sit up a little later than usual, but on going upstairs at 11.15 she saw a light in his bedroom and called out: "Geoffrey, what is your light still doing on?"

She saw that he was standing in the window with his arms stretched out. She went to him and kissed him, but he did not speak.

She put her arms around him and then found a cord round his neck. She ran downstairs for a knife, cut the cord, and tried artificial respiration until the arrival of a doctor.

Legs Bound.

Mr. Rowland: You found his legs bound together?—Yes.

Mr. Rowland: Can you give the jury any reason why your boy should do this?—I think he had done it because he could not go back to Sedburgh. From little things which I put together afterwards I feel he thought it was the only way out.

Mr. Graham B. Smith, headmaster at Sedburgh, said he had been at the school for four years and found it in an extremely happy state. He had never had a case of consistent or permanent unhappiness.

"The word 'fagging,'" said Mr. Smith, "is liable to misinterpretation. Twenty or thirty years ago in school books fagging was a thing to write about as something terrible. Nowadays in all the schools with which I have had experience some such system as this is in force. You try to inculcate in a small boy habits of prompt obedience, cleanliness, promptitude, the notion that it is not mental and not derogatory to do odd jobs."

"Then comes the question, 'Is it burdensome?' It consists of the lightest tasks, of running messages, of occasionally, not often, small jobs of cooking—making toast and that kind of thing."

Mr. Southern: Do you know of any schools where the "fagging" system is less onerous than at Sedburgh?—No, I don't. I am not denying that it may be so, but I do not know of them.

Mr. Smith added that it was the rarest thing in the world for a boy to be punished for bad fagging. Investigations he had made showed that no fags had been beaten during the last two terms for bad fagging in the house in which Fairhurst was.

Evidence was given by a number of boys from the school, who denied that in the "fagging" system there had been any bullying.

Mr. Rowland said the jury was entitled to examine a system where certain young boys, fresh from their mothers' apron strings, were in charge of others and were at the tender mercies of boys who were a little older than themselves. That system could lead to bullying.

If they thought that had contributed at all to this boy's death, then, whatever the verdict in this case, it would undoubtedly have put the whole of the headmasters of the great public schools in the country on the qui vive, and if there was

such bullying in any of our other public schools they could be satisfied that proper inquiries would be made.

After all, they were only human, and even a headmaster of a great public school could not be everywhere; he could not see, in every nook and corner, and no one expected him to, but they could rely that after this case there would be no possibility of bullying taking place at public schools.

The jury, after consulting for more than half an hour, returned a verdict that Fairhurst committed suicide and that there was insufficient evidence to show the state of his mind. They expressed the opinion that the system of fagging in public schools should be abolished, and tendered their sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Fairhurst and the family.

EXTRALITY ISSUE.

Foreign Minister Hopes for Abolition in 2 Years.

China will not consent to any lengthy deferment of the abolition of foreign extra-territorial privileges within her borders, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the National Government, declared recently in an interview.

Although the announcement was made some months ago that January 1 last would be considered the beginning of the abolition of extra-territoriality in principle, rather than the date which the universal application of such abolition should begin, the Foreign Minister is conducting his negotiations with various foreign plenipotentiaries on a basis of immediate realities and not far-off possibilities, he intimated.

"China has a right to be mistress in her own house," said Dr. Wang. "The Powers have recognised this right, and there exists no reason for the indefinite postponement of the application of the principle involved."

"Affairs in China are progressing according to a fixed programme and the trend of the times cannot be obstructed."

The Starting Point.

"We turned our attention first to the matter of tariff autonomy—the breaking of the old system under which China was the dumping-ground for other countries, which sent their goods into China on the payment of a very small duty, selling them at great profit to themselves and stifling China's own industries."

"Next came the matter of extra-territoriality, the existence of special foreign privileges which robbed China of jurisdiction over peoples within her borders and allowed them to reap rich profits without sharing them with the country from which these profits came."

"Finally there is the matter of special areas and concessions. Progress is being made in all these directions, but I have named them in the order in which we have given them primary attention."

Companies and Income Tax.

The chief opposition to the abolition of extra-territoriality, in the opinion of Dr. Wang, comes from economic motives. Large foreign companies operate in China at present without payment of income or other taxes such as they pay in other countries, such as Japan.

There is little genuine opposition based on fear of mal-administration.

of justice in criminal cases, the Foreign Minister believes, although this makes a good "talking point" on the part of foreigners whose real fears are centred on their pocket nerves.

Conversations between Dr. Wang and Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to China, have been occurring frequently and it is understood, in various quarters, that the new American Minister is proving highly popular in Chinese circles while, at the same time, maintaining the confidence of the American community in China.

He makes many trips to Nanking and actually spends a relatively small amount of time in the former capital, Peking, where the Legations are still located.

The Time Factor.

While it is not known exactly what Dr. Wang considers a reasonable time within which arrangements must be made for the final relinquishment of extra-territoriality, it is reliably learned that speculation to the effect that this might range from five to 10 years are in error.

The Chinese attitude is understood to be that such a course can as readily be adopted within two years as within a longer time, and the indications are that the Foreign Minister is endeavouring to show the foreign plenipotentiaries concerned that such a period should be considered a maximum.

NO SEX PROBLEM.

Men Still Rule the Roost in Greece.

I have found, I believe, the one country in Europe where there is no sex problem, says the Athens correspondent of the Daily Express.

Greece is the land of unassertive women, and Athens is still subject to "androcrazia"—the rule of men—more definitely than any other city I have ever seen. New York and Paris exist primarily for women, while London is not far behind them. Their clothes, their perfumes, their interests, are all predominant factors in the life of the city. They are the real rulers of the Thames and the Seine. In Berlin, perhaps, they are less in evidence; but they are still important. Here in Athens they hold aloof.

It is not due to any lack of charm on their part. The city has many specialists in beauty culture, and the women whom one does see are as smart as any Parisians. I do not think that this seclusion is enforced on them—they accept it and perhaps look on it as one of their most important weapons.

Given Over to Men.

Athens is almost entirely given over to men. Walk through Constitution Square in the early hours of the evening, and on all sides you will meet men, strolling in groups or in pairs, arm in arm, in an intimacy strange to British eyes.

In all the principal restaurants you will find the tables occupied by men. Go to a cinema at ten o'clock—the fashionable hour here—and you will find nine men to every one woman. Madame does not appear at the theatre or at the opera, although, of course, you will find her at the Kit-Kat or the Perroquet at midnight, when dancing begins.

It is partly due to the fact that Greek women do not yet play a very important role in business. There are numerous girl clerks and typists in offices, of course; but other work which British people are accustomed to look on as exclusively feminine is done by men. Even the flower stalls, lovely now with winter roses and narcissi, are kept by men. There are male attendants in the cinemas and theatres.

An Ingrained Fear.

There is a deeper and subtler reason. Only a century ago Greece was subject to Turkish domination, and a beautiful woman had to be guarded from desiring eyes as carefully as a rare diamond. "An ingrained fear of that nature does not die out in one generation," I was told by a Briton who is perhaps the greatest authority on Greek social problems. "There is still the instinct among Greek men to hide their women when the stranger appears," he said.

Here, too, the marriage de convenience is still the rule of the day, and the question of mademoiselle's dot is more important to the suitor than that of her beauty.

So one may even hear in Athens of that delightful pre-Victorian romance, the runaway marriage. Consequently there is rarely any comradeship between husband and wife. She sits at home, bears his children, and receives visitors on New Year's Day.

This is not so apparent in the more sophisticated circles in Athens, where women have lived much in France and in America. But in the provincial cities and in the country one comes on this aloofness strongly.

Not For Ornament.

I spent an afternoon recently in a peasant's hut outside Athens. We met a girl working among the grape vines. Although my guide was a frequent visitor to the district and knew her well, she haughtily drew her shawl across her mouth and turned away. "That is so that her husband may be sure that she has not spoken to us," he said.

We arrived at the hut and were fed royally, drinking rinated wine and eating bread, cheese, and oranges. A stout, dark-eyed woman and a slender girl waited on us, obviously the host's wife and daughter.

"Do not seem to notice them," said my guide, in response to my look. "He will not like it. They are not here for ornament." The women served us with wine and cheese and then slipped outside, to wait for the summoning clap of their lord and master's hands.

I wonder how any American or British woman would behave in like circumstances?

HONG KONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1828
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Tai Koo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (afterbeds)	297
Kowloon Peak	1971
Tai Mo Shan	8124

Mainland

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Island.

Feet.

Victoria Peak 1828

Signal Station 1774

Mt. Parker 1734

Mountain Lodge 1725

The Eyrie 1725

Peak Hotel 1805

Tai Koo Sanatorium 1000

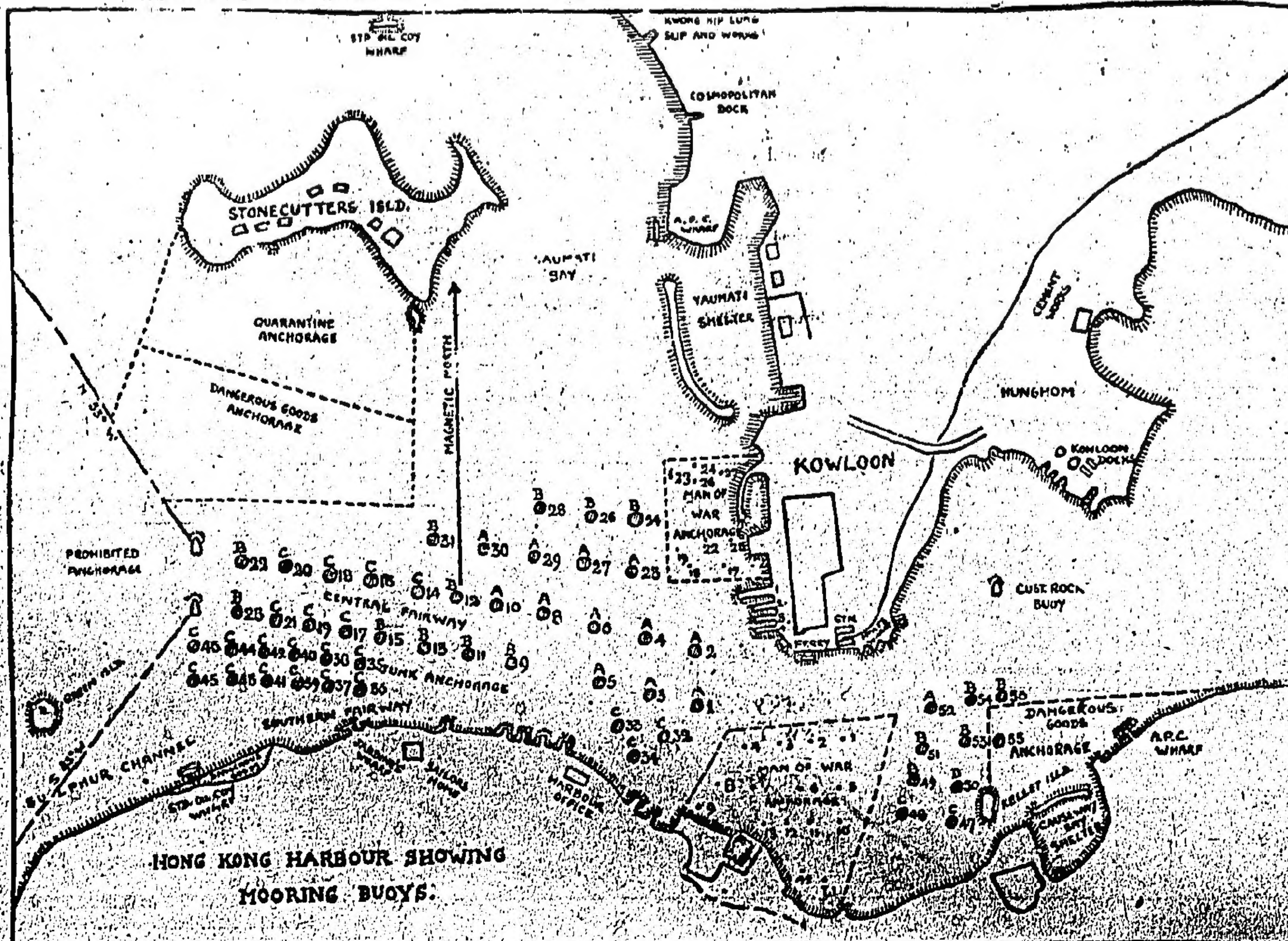
Mt. Davis 877

Bowen Road (afterbeds) 297

Kowloon Peak 1971

Tai Mo Shan 8124

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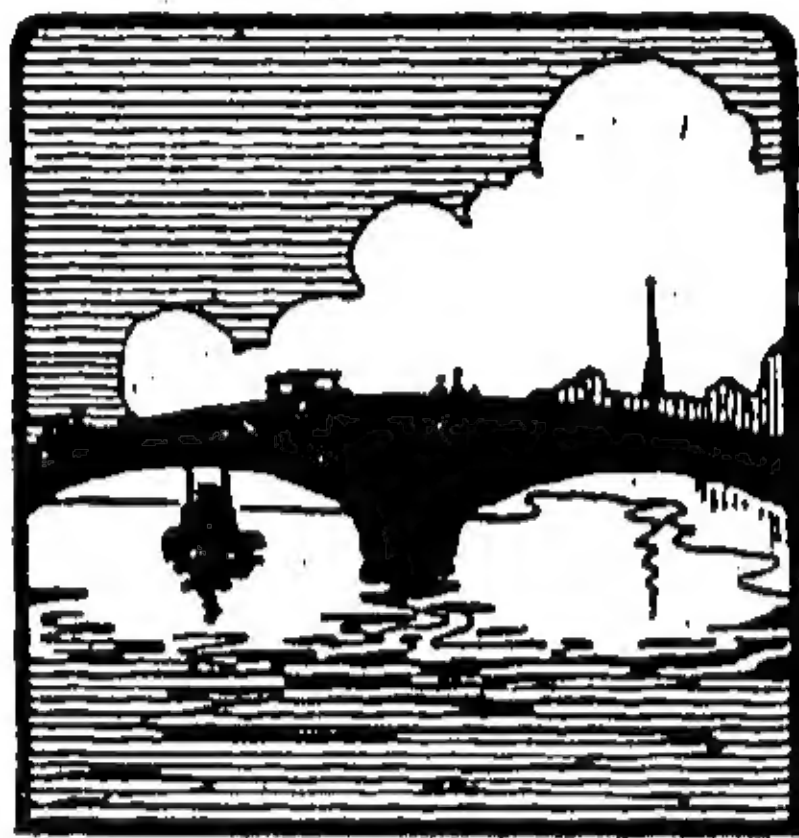
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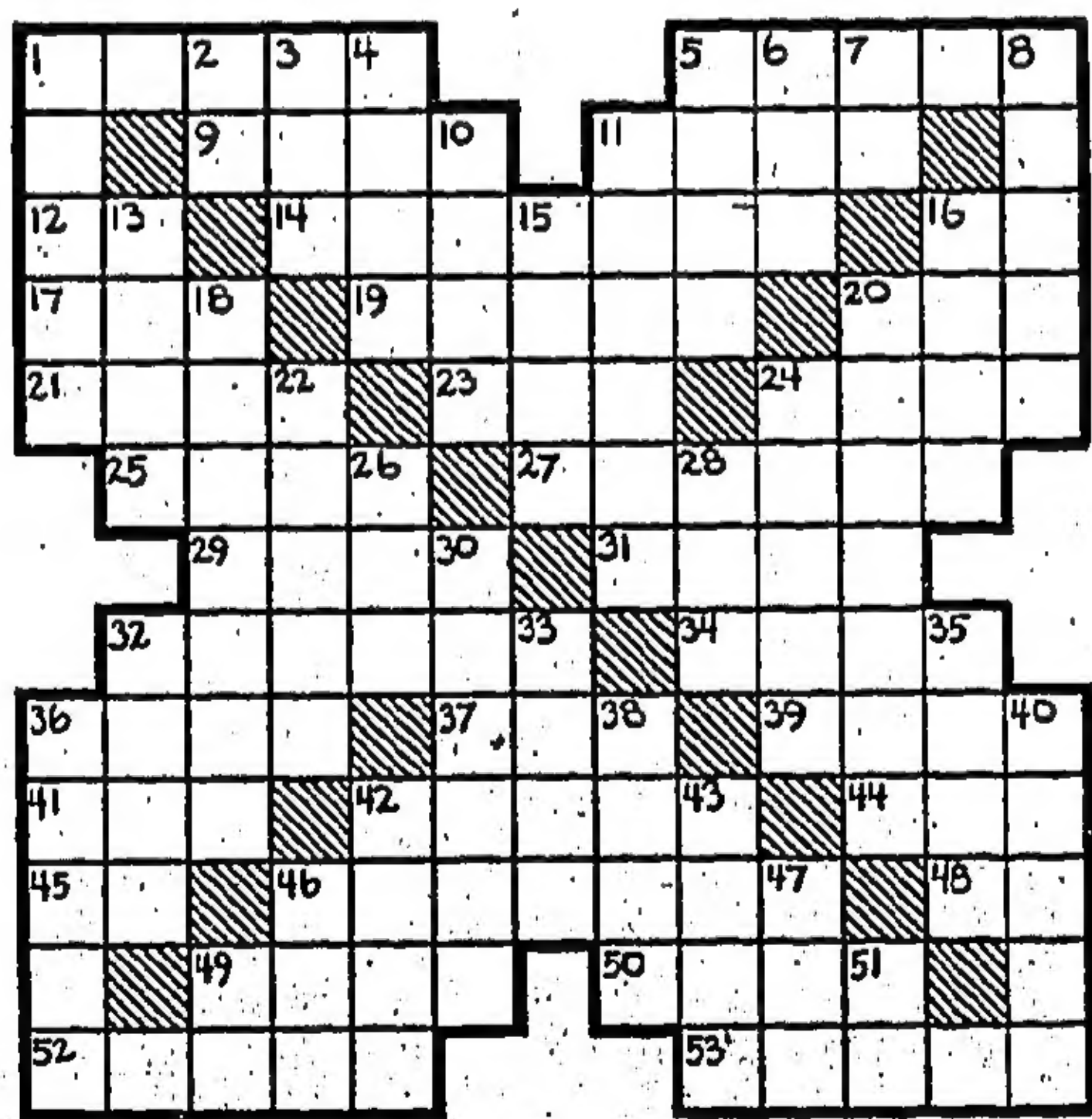
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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but
our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic
spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1-Active
- 6-Approaches
- 9-Groan
- 11-Breezy
- 12-A supposition
- 14-Prickly plant
- 16-Exit
- 17-Eagle
- 19-A Grecian mother
- 20-Obstruct
- 21-Chalk: appearance
- 22-King
- 23-Enemy
- 24-Satisfy
- 25-Bound
- 27-A small blood-sucking fly of Africa
- 28-Jump
- 31-Look
- 32-Planted in a bed as shrubs
- 34-Masculine name
- 36-Beetles
- 37-Knock
- 39-The underground part of a plant
- 41-Narrow beam of light
- 42-Thick cream soup

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 44-Neither
- 45-Conjunction
- 46-An ornament having the semblance of a rose
- 48-Greek letter N
- 49-Part of face
- 50-Male descendant
- 52-A mixture of flour and water
- 53-Being in want

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 13-Vex
- 15-Debate
- 16-Moderate
- 18-A place where nails are made
- 20-A wood reed instrument
- 22-Great stems
- 23-Quide
- 24-Father
- 25-Snake-like fish
- 26-Read
- 28-A male dog
- 29-Venture
- 30-Mid-day
- 36-Fade
- 38-Pondies
- 40-Surely
- 42-Picture
- 43-Famous English college
- 44-Daddy
- 45-Venture
- 47-Point of compass (abbr.)
- 48-Province of Canada (abbr.)
- 51-Chemical symbol of selenium

The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in tomorrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.

RADIO TOPICS

RADIO TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 356 metres:—
12.30-2 p.m.—Programme of Victor Records.
6-8 p.m.—Programme of Victor Records.
6.—Blue is the night. Fox trot. Keeping myself for you. Fox trot.
6.05.—Love Me. Waltz. 'S Been a long time between times. Fox trot.
6.12.—Ten for Two. Fox trot; I want to be Happy. Fox trot.
6.18.—Alice Bluegown. Waltz; Beautiful Lady. Waltz.
6.24.—The Web of Love. Fox trot; I'm in Love with you. Fox trot.
6.30.—Cross Your Fingers. Fox trot. May I say I love you. Fox trot.
6.36.—I love the Moon. Waltz; Believe it or not. Fox trot.
6.42.—Singin' in the Bath. Fox trot. Lady Luck. Fox trot.
6.49.—Molly Waltz. Alone in the Rain. Fox trot.
6.55.—Fum!—Dum! What love can do. Fox trot. Congratulations.
7.—Così Fan Tutte. Overture; Masked Ball. Verdi. Overture.
7.09.—Don't you love your Daddy too. Hymns. Sater.
7.15.—Gems From "The Mikado". Victor Light Opera Co.
7.24.—Roses of Picardy. At Dawning. Jesse Crawford.
7.30.—A Dream. Macushin. Neue Chorus.
7.37.—Vocal Gems "No. No. Nanetta". Vocal Gems. "Rose Marie". Victor Light Opera Co.
7.46.—Deceit Night. Singin' in the Rain. The Rounders.
7.53.—Menuet. Bach. Gavotte. Beethoven. Kreisler.
8.—Chinese Programme relayed from the K. Shing Theatre until the end of the Play.
9 p.m.—Weather Report.

WIRELESS HELMET.

An added inducement to join the police force is suggested by the story of a special portable wireless set for wearing inside a constable's helmet. The idea is that the officer shall thereby be placed in constant touch with police headquarters; the possible approach of an offender fleeing from justice will be broadcast to all constables who are likely to be concerned. At the same time, when there is nothing coming through in the way of official announcements, presumably the policeman will have an opportunity of "tuning-in" to something a little more attractive—so if you see a constable pacing the streets with a happy smile on his face at nothing in particular the inference will be that he has an excellent vaudeville entertainment "all under his own hat."—Manchester Guardian.

ADVENTUROUS LIFE. Sailor and Labourer Becomes Poet Laureate.

MR. MASEFIELD'S LIFE.

Mr. John Masefield who was recently appointed Poet Laureate of Britain in succession to the late Dr. Robert Bridges, was born in Liverpool in 1875, and spent an adventurous and widely travelled youth. For some years he served before the mast at sea and lived a life of considerable hardship, depending on casual labour of the humblest kind in America before he began to make a name in literature. Mr. Masefield's early verse reflected his own experiences; indeed, his love of the sea, which first showed itself in "Salt-water Ballads," published in 1902, has been a dominant influence throughout his later poetry. A series of novels published in the ensuing years enabled him to devote himself wholly to literary work, and since 1906 he has lived in Britain.

"The Everlasting Mercy."
True fame came to him in 1911 with "The Everlasting Mercy," the first of a succession of narrative poems in which mastery of vigorous expression found its natural scope in the treatment of realistic themes. "Dauber," his greatest poem of the sea, and "The Daffodil Fields," which tells a story substantially the same as Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," established him in the first rank of contemporary poets.

There are many, however, who would give to "Reynard the Fox," published in 1919, the first place among Mr. Masefield's longer poems. Certainly its vivid evocation of scenes and pursuits that are in the most intense sense British may well have been a determining factor in his selection for his new national office.

Novelist and Dramatist.
At the same time, the perfection of some of his short songs and lyrics, such as the famous "Sea-Fever," must be admitted to be the best evidence of his technical mastery. The new laureate is one of the most versatile of living writers. He has never abandoned the vocation of the novelist and has published two fine novels, "Othello" and "Sard Harker," since the war; his prose "Gallipoli" has a tragic magnificence perhaps unequalled by any other war book; and he has a long

INDIAN PROGRESS.

Plans for Improving the Service.

Bombay, April 11.
The Government of India's future plans of the development of wireless broadcasting in India are outlined by the Times of India's Simla correspondent, who declares that much progress, on interesting new lines, is likely in the near future.

The Post and Telegraphs Department is at present in charge of broadcasting, but, as already announced, it has been decided to vest control in a new managing body, consisting of two Government officers, two business men, probably one each from Bombay and Calcutta, and two members of the Central Legislature.

It will be known as the Indian Broadcasting Board. The Board will meet periodically to deal with questions of policy and control, and will probably appoint directors at Bombay and Calcutta to conduct the broadcasting business and to superintend the preparation, performance and broadcasting of programmes in those places.

The Board will probably be constituted during the current month. The Post and Telegraphs Department will then drop out of the business.

All that the Government has done so far is to provide the necessary initial finance and to amend the import tariff so as to raise the duty on wireless apparatus from 2½ to 10½ per cent., and to abolish the old system under which dealers had to contribute 10 per cent. on their invoice values to the broadcasting concern.

Sponsored Programmes.

Among the proposals to be considered by the new Board is the broadcasting of sponsored programmes, which are well-known in the United States. The procedure is to invite business people to have their names attached to the programmes. They have nothing to do except pass the programmes submitted to them for approval.

For the privilege of sponsoring they have to pay a certain fee, and the announcer states that the programme is "sponsored" by so and so. The business firm, which, pays

list of plays, in prose and verse to his credit.

Mr. Masefield, who holds honorary doctorates of both the ancient universities, lives, like his predecessor, Dr. Bridges, on Boar's Hill, near Oxford, where he has taken a leading part in the movement for the encouragement of village drama. He was also the chief organiser of the annual verse-speaking contests that have been held of late years in Oxford.

Mr. Masefield married in 1903 Constance de la Cherois-Crommelin, and has a son and a daughter. Appended are some extracts from his poetry:

In the day's noise the water's noise was stilled,
But still it slipped along, the cold hillspring,

Dropping from leafy hollows, which it filled,
On to the pebbly shelves which made it sing;

Glints glittered on it from the fisher's wing;

It saw the moorhen nesting; then it stayed

In a great space of weeds where merry otters played.

(From "The Daffodil Fields.")

And now they gathered to the gamble

At Ghost Heath Wood on Ghost Heath Down,

The hounds went crackling through the brown

Dry stalks of bracken killed by frost.

The wood stood silent in its host

Of halted trees all winter bare.

The boughs, like veins that suck the air,

Stretched tense, the last leaf scarcely stirred,

There came no song from any bird;

The darkness of the wood stood still

Waiting for fate on Ghost Heath Hill.

(From "Reynard the Fox.")

PINK DAFFODILS.

Country Clergyman
Evolves New Type.

London, April 16.

Hundreds of thousands of daffodil blooms, massed against a dark green background, made the new hall of the Horticultural Society a golden glory yesterday.

One of the most striking blooms was a new cream-yellow daffodil

EAVESDROPPING.

A Schoolboys' Experiment.

Zurich, April 24.
According to the Thurgauer Zeitung, the high school boys of the little town of Habelschwerdt are to be credited with a fine achievement in "applied physics." In order to listen-in at the proceedings of the masters' board, and thus get to know their friends and enemies, they fixed up a microphone in a disused stove, and conducted the wire up the chimney to the attic. The meeting they were mostly interested in was the one held just before Easter, when their promotions to the upper forms were settled. Unfortunately, a few days before that date the central heating apparatus of the school went wrong, and the stove had to be heated. This led to the discovery of their "broadcasting" outfit.

for its name to be mentioned in this way gets no advertising matter inserted in the programme, but merely has its name kept before the wireless using public.

If this sponsoring system succeeds in India, as in America, Indian broadcasting will become self-supporting. The National Broadcasting Corporation of New York, which is the biggest broadcasting concern in the United States, is entirely financed in this way and its daily evening, three-hour programme costs \$750 (or Rs. 2,000 per hour).

The Indian Broadcasting Board is likely to have before it a suggestion to adopt a similar method here.

Empire Broadcasting.

Another proposal to be considered is a business arrangement between the different countries of the Empire which will bring them all into the closest possible touch with the best available in the broadcasting world, at the minimum of cost.

This proposal was adumbrated by the British Broadcasting Corporation, which is discussing the project with the different countries of the Empire.

STANDARD TIMES

Sunrise And Sunset In Colony

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong for June (Standard time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich) are as follows:—

	Sunrise	Sunset
June	a.m.	p.m.
3	5.33	7.04
4	5.33	7.04
5	5.33	7.05
6	5.33	7.05
7	5.33	7.06
8	5.33	7.06
9	5.33	7.07
10	5.33	7.07
11	5.33	7.07
12	5.33	7.07
13	5.33	7.08
14	5.33	7.08
15	5.33	7.08
16	5.33	7.08
17	5.33	7.09
18	5.33	7.09
19	5.33	7.09
20	5.33	7.10
21	5.33	7.10
22	5.33	7.10
23	5.40	7.10
24	5.40	7.10
25	5.40	7.11
26	5.40	7.11
27	5.41	7.11
28	5.41	7.11
29	5.41	7.11
30	5.41	7.11

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Tuesday, June 3, 1930.
Fifth Moon, 7th Day.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

INWARD MAILS

From TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

Saigon Porthos
Japan and Shanghai General Metzinger
Calcutta and Straits Nam Sang

WEDNESDAY JUNE 4.

Amoy Talamba
Shanghai & Swatow Sochow
Amoy and Swatow Van Heutsz.
Calcutta and Straits Sui Sang.
Japan Tunda
Japan Wakasa Maru

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

Straits Talma
Europe via Suez (Letters & Papers, London, May 8 and Parcels, May 1) Karmala
Japan Sydney

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai (Seattle, May 17) President Grant
Java Tjileboet.

OUTWARD MAILS

For TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

Fort Bayard Wing Lee 2.30 p.m.
Samahai and Wuchow Kochoh 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Holhow, Pakhol and Halphong Limchow 8.30 a.m.
Swatow Kwong Sang 8.30 a.m.
Hollo Margaret Dollar 10.30 a.m.
Straits Hai Hing 2.30 p.m.
Amoy Taiyuan 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

Straits Van Heutsz 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa Dell Maru 10.30 a.m.
Manila, Australia (except places North of Townsville) and New Zealand via Brisbane Sydney Maru (Due Brisbane, June 19.)
Registration June 5, 4.15 p.m.
Letters 5 p.m.
Sui Sang 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island Tunda (Due Thursday Island, June 22.)
Parcels June 6, Noon
Registration 1.45 p.m.
Letters 2.30 p.m.

* Subscribers' correspondence only.

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BRITAIN'S ERROR.

The Lament of Mr. Churchill.

TREATY ASSAILED.

London, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons today Mr. Stanley Baldwin moved the appointment of a select committee of eleven members to examine the report on the Naval Treaty with power to send for persons, papers and records. Mr. Baldwin pointed out that the United States had been making a most exhaustive inquiry as regards the Treaty, and the British wanted to know before they ultimately committed themselves whether security remained or whether they were able, in any circumstances, to fulfil their sacred obligations under the League of Nations. Finally, how they stood and how they would stand in the future as regards European standards of naval construction.

A Fair Bargain.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that the proposed procedure, if adopted, would affect the future relations of the Government and the House of Commons. The investigation made by the United States was part of the ordinary procedure there, but not here. Judging from the Press opposition, they did not favour agreement, but unbridled competition. The Admiralty were perfectly satisfied that a fair bargain had been made, and that they could fulfil their duty to the country.

In the United States it was being said that they had not secured enough and in Japan and the British House of Commons the same was said. There could be no more definite tribute to the fairness of the treaty.

Mr. George Lambert, speaking for the Liberals, supported the Government, thus assuring a Government majority.

Winston's Lament.

The House of Commons rejected the motion by 282 votes to 201. Mr. Winston Churchill, winding

HUBLUTOA HARBOUR

Interest of British Credit to Be Safeguarded.

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Edward Grenfell (Cons.) drew attention to the contract made by the Chinese Government on behalf of the Peking-Mukden Railway with a Dutch firm to construct Hublutoa Harbour.

Mr. Henderson stated that strong representations had been made to China to safeguard the interests of British creditors having prior claims to the revenues of the railway. The matter would not be lost sight of.—Reuter.

up, bitterly assailed the treaty, which he said, involved not parity but inferiority for Britain, which had never been so defenceless or so vulnerable since the reign of Charles the Second.

U.S. Battle Fleet.

Colonel Gretton asked if there were any understanding or undertaking between the Government and the representatives of any Power or Powers who were present at the Naval Conference which were not set down in the Treaty.

Mr. MacDonald replied that there was none.

Major R. Ross (Conservative) drew attention to a statement in America about the British and American agreement regarding the modernisation of the American battle fleet. No answer was given.—Reuter.

New Cruiser.

Washington, Yesterday.
The Naval Secretary, Mr. Adams, has announced that the keels of three 10,000-ton cruisers whose construction President Hoover stopped shortly before the Naval Conference would be laid soon.—Reuter's American Service.

INDIAN FERMENT.

Increase of Congress Activity Reported.

THE NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

London, Yesterday.

An appreciation of the situation in India last week was given by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the House of Commons to-day. He stated that the tribal situation had not changed. Air Force action was being continued against definitely located positions.

As regards the internal situation, Peshawar district had been less satisfactory, and an increase of Congress activity had been reported from Derisumalkhan. The outstanding feature elsewhere had been a number of local disorders, the most serious of which was at Rangoon, where, however, no ill-feeling was shown towards the police or Europeans. Several provinces report definite signs of Congress activities in the direction of the No-Tax campaign, but outside Gujarat so far few instances have occurred of an actual refusal to pay taxes. A significant feature has been the organisation of an expression of Moham-medan political aspirations in preparation for the practical work which will follow the Simon Commission's report.

Appeal for Defence.

Simla, Yesterday.
An Extraordinary Gazette notices the application of the Viceroy's ordinances in regard to the prevention of intimidation and unlawful instigation of the non-payment of taxes to Bengal, Biharorissa, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, and the application of the former Ordinances to the Punjab.

Bombay, Yesterday.
Congress is appealing to 500,000 volunteers to carry the boycott of British goods movement into the villages throughout India. At a public meeting to celebrate the so-called victory of "satyagrahis" at the Wadala salt depot on Sunday, the speakers appealed to volunteers to enlist in a defiance of the Viceroy's new ordinances.—Reuter.

Earlier Cable.

Bombay, Yesterday.
The situation at Wadala in now quiet, following the "final" salt raid yesterday when fifteen thousand volunteers rushed the Police cordon. The military pickets have now been withdrawn. Leaders of the raid estimate that 150 raiders were slightly injured.

Tributes are paid to the restraint exercised by the Police. All the women who were arrested during the incident have now been released.—Reuter.


Bombay, Yesterday.
Yesterday's salt raid at Wadala was the last of the season there, owing to the fast approaching monsoon, which will make the salt deposit inaccessible.

A batch of seventy-two salt raiders, out of eight hundred awaiting trial at Wadala in consequence of the Wadala raids, have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Reuter.

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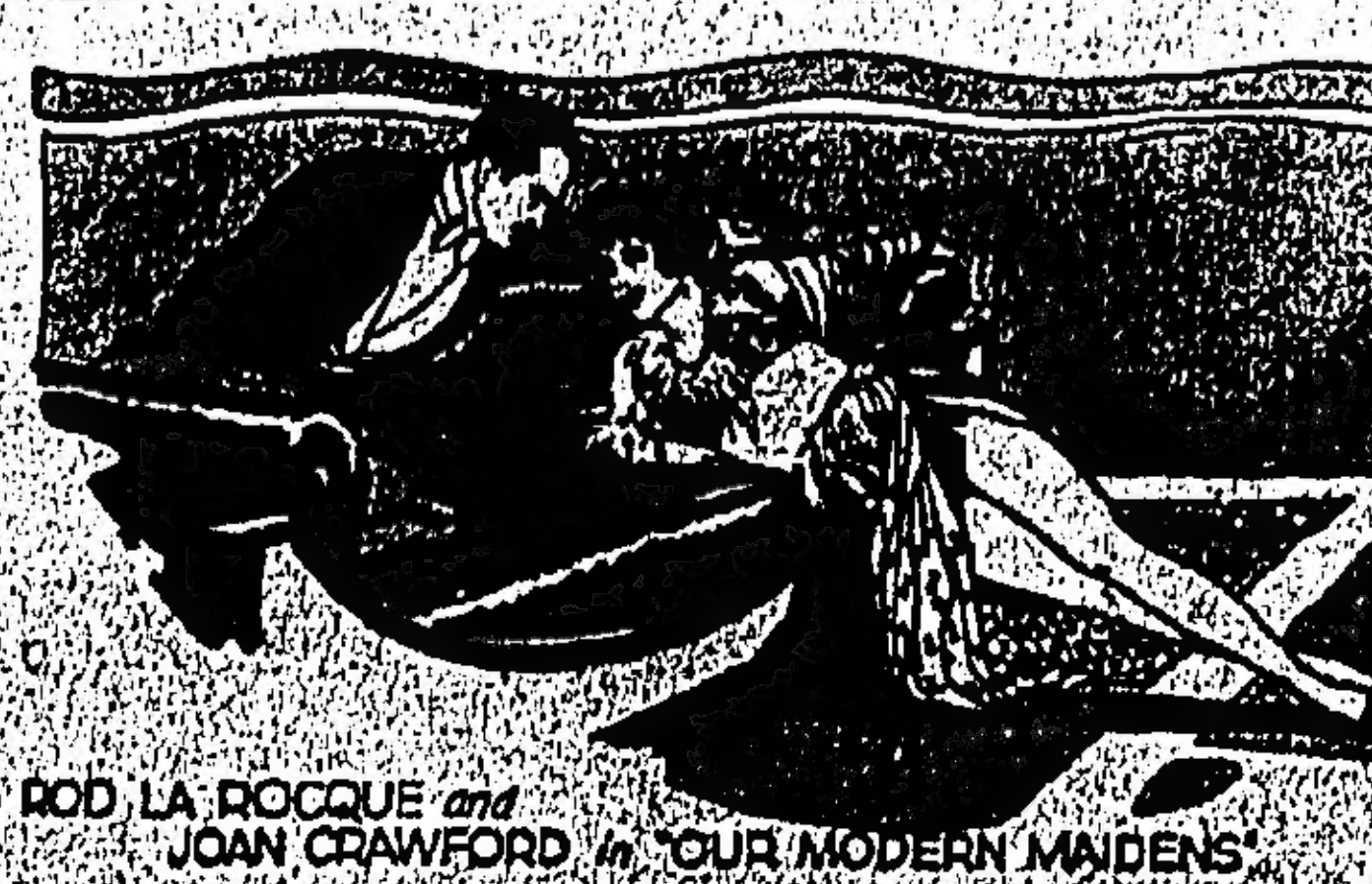
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